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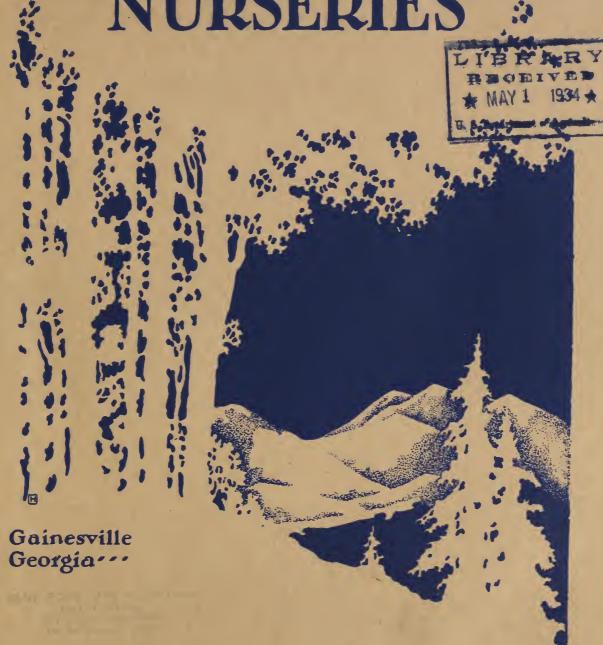
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BLUE RIDGE PARK

** NURSERIES **



OW AS NEVER BEFORE, THE AMERICAN people are demanding homes planted and beautified with the wealth of her native ornamental trees and shrubs.

Nowhere on earth, is there a greater variety of evergreens, ornamental trees, evergreen and flowering shrubs, than are found growing and flourishing in the Appalachian Range of mountains of the southern states.

Our nurseries are located on the Scenic Highway, the sky-line route that extends from Louisiana, north, along the crest of a thousand miles of picturesque panoramic mountain scenery,—such grandeur to be found nowhere else in the world.

Along this, the greatest of all Scenic Highways, are found species of all the trees and shrubs that grow in America; including the sub-tropical plants of Florida and Louisiana, the great oaks, chestnuts and hickories of the mountains and the spruce, hemlock and sugar maples of the far north.

The Blue Ridge Park Nurseries are located about three miles from Gainesville, where the Scenic Highway crosses the Chattahoochee River. Here is found a congenial soil and conditions suitable to grow every kind of tree and plant that can be grown in Georgia, at any point along this great Highway.

It is our aspiration and hope to build a nursery purely on merit that will be second to none in America.

We especially wish to thank our customers and friends for the liberal patronage and friendship shown us, and we hereby promise to exert our every effort to maintain the confidence shown us.

Yours, for a Beautiful Home Attraction,

BLUE RIDGE PARK NURSERIES.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST

The
BLUE RIDGE PARK NURSERIES
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

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TERMS—Cash with order, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility. Remittances may be made by bank draft, Postal or Express Money Order or certified check.

SUBSTITUTION—The varieties you select are always sent unless you grant permission to substitute. If you wish a particular color, rather than a particular variety, many times it is to your advantage to mention the fact, as we may oftentimes improve upon your selection. Therefore, if a substitute is acceptable, be sure to advise us, as otherwise everything is shipped absolutely as ordered.

ORDER EARLY—Orders are filled in rotation. Ordering early will insure the reservation of varieties that later may be sold out, and save you any disappointment.

Time of Shipment—Unless you give a specific shipping date, your order will be shipped to arrive at the proper time to plant in your locality. If you wish your order shipped at any special time please advise us.

PACKING—All plants are carefully packed to prevent drying or freezing while in transit. All packing charges are included in catalog list price except for specimen stock of unusual size, which will be at cost. How WE SHIP—We prefer shipping by express, customer to pay the charges. If you prefer sending by parcel post, add 10 per cent to your order. This applies to evergreens and shrubs.

ACCURACY OF DESCRIPTION—All descriptions and other matter in this catalog will be found to be as nearly in accordance with actual facts as it is possible to write them, great care having been taken to avoid exaggeration in descriptions of varieties.

IN ORDERING, please give plainly the name, postoffice address and state. Always tell us how you want goods to come, and name your express or freight station. Make out orders on separate sheet from your letter.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first-class and true to name. We exercise the greatest of care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, packed in the very best possible manner and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge or refund the amount paid.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way. No complaints will be entertained that are not made immediately on receipt of stock.





Coniferous Evergreens

HE CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS (cone bearing evergreens) — Are essential in almost every plan for beautifying the home and surrounding grounds. They can be set in groups, with shrubbery or along the foundation of the house or used singly as specimens. In the winter time, when most other plants are dormant, the absence of other colors helps to bring

out their beauty of form in a very striking manner. We ship all coniferous evergreens with a ball of earth surrounding the roots, securely burlapped. This assures you of receiving plants with practically the entire root system intact and when planted in your ground they should live and continue their growth. Do not remove the burlap from the roots—just loosen the string at the top. Evergreens once planted and established shift for themselves and require but little pruning in the spring.

CEDARS (Cedrus)

DEODAR CEDAR (Cedrus deodara)—A true cedar which makes a beautiful tree of from 50 to 75 feet. Foliage is feathery, and of a pleasing blue green color; its lower branches gracefully sweep the ground giving the tree a stately appearance.

-	,-			0-				
1	2	to	18	inches	.\$1.75	Each	\$17.50	Doz
1	8	to	24	inches	. 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz
2	4	to	30	inches	. 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz
3	0	to	36	inches	. 3.50	Each	35.00	Doz
	3	to	4	feet	. 4.00	Each	40.00	Doz
	4	to	$\tilde{5}$	feet	. 5.00	Each	50.00	Doz
	5	to	6	feet	. 6.00	Each	60.00	Doz
	6	to	7	feet	. 7.00	Each	70.00	Doz



Norway Spruce



Cedrus Deodora

ARIZONA CYPRESS (Cupressus arizonica)—A variety of rather moderate growth and of slender, pyramidal habit; foliage is similar to Cedar in texture, but has a silvery blue sheen; assumes a brown tint in the winter.

OZZ						
12	to	15	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
15	to	18	inches 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.

LAWSON CYPRESS (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)—A very graceful plant of medium height. An erect grower, broad at base, tapering to a point at the tip, with drooping branches, under surface of foliage silvery, upper surface dark green. Make an ideal lawn specimen. Grows best in a dry, well-drained situation.

18	to	24	inches\$2.00	Each	\$20.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.

NORWAY SPRUCE (P. excelsa)—The most popular of the Spruce family, easy to transplant, hard and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and makes an excellent specimen; also very desirable as a screen, windbreak or hedge. The needles are dark green

	color				
12	to 18	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	Doz.
		inches 2.00		20.00	Doz.

See Our Roses On Page 30



Oriental Arborvitae (T. Orientalis)

The Arborvitaes (Thuja)

This well-known group of evergreens includes some of the most beautiful and useful evergreen shrubs we have in cultivation, not only for single plants for the lawn, but for hedges, either high or low, for which they are admirably adapted.

The American or Occidental types are of open growth, short and horizontal with flat pressed branches. The foliage has a delightful fragrance and is of various shades of green and gold.

The Oriental type is of a more compact growth and is peculiar for its flattened branches, which are upright. Foliage varies from a light green to a golden green.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (T. occidentalis)—One of the most popular types. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth, fairly compact and of a light green color. Can be trimmed at will or even closely sheared when sufficiently developed.

4	to to to to to	36 3½ 4 5	inches \$1.50 Eac inches 2.00 Eac inches 2.50 Eac feet 3.00 Eac feet 3.50 Eac feet 4.50 Eac feet 5.00 Eac	eh 20.00 De eh 25.00 De eh 30.00 De eh 35.00 De eh 45.00 De	0Z. 0Z. 0Z. 0Z.
	to	6	feet 5.00 Eac		

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE (Thuja occidentalis globosa)—This variety most usually forms a dense, low globe; the spread equaling the height. The foliage retains its light green color throughout the winter and is very attractive. Most generally used as specimens in urns or vases and for front line planting.

	1					
12	to	15	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	
			inches 2.00		20.00	
			inches 2.50		25.00	
			inches 3.50		35.00	
30	to	36	inches 4.50	Each	45.00	Doz.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE (T. occidentalis ell-wangeriana)—A low, broad pyramid with slender branches and fine Juniper-like foliage giving it a soft, feathery appearance not found in other evergreens. Light green in color; valuable for urns and boxes, also for general planting.

15	to	18	inchesinches	1.75	Each	$$15.00 \\ 17.50 \\ 27.50$	Doz
10	to	2±	inches		Laci	21.00	1

ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE (T. orientalis)—A comparatively low, broadly pyramidal variety. Grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen or in a hedge. Shears especially well and it is often necessary to prune it to make it real compact. Holds its bright green color throughout the winter.

OLL	100		Out	CIIC	44 77	TOOL					
24	to	36	incl	aes			 	\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	
3	to	4	feet				 	2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
4	to	5	feet				 	3.25	Each	32.50	
5	to	- 6	feet				 	4.00	Each	40.00	Doz.
6	to	7	feet				 	5.50	Each	55.00	Doz.
7	to	8	feet				 	6.50	Each	65.00	Doz.
7	to	- 8	feet				 	-6.50	Each	65.00	Doz

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (T. orientalis aurea nana)—One of the most showy of all the Arborvitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright golden green which makes it still

01.			~	8014011	810011	********	11101100 10	DUILL
12	to	15	inches		\$1.7	5 Each	\$17.50	Doz.
					2.2		22.50	Doz.
					2.7		27.50	Doz.
					3.50		35.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches		5.0	0 Each	50.00	Doz.

GOLDSPIRE ARBORVITAE (T. orientalis aurea conspicua)—The most beautiful and artistic of all pyramidal Arborvitaes. A compact symmetrical tree, branching close to the ground and tapering gradually to the tip. Its foliage is probably the most golden of all. Excellent in groups or as single

specimens.										
			inches\$1.75	Each	\$17.50 Doz.					
			inches 2.25		22.50 Doz.					
	to		inches 2.75		27.50 Doz.					
			inches 3.50		35.00 Doz.					
3	to	$3\frac{1}{2}$	feet 4.50	Each	45.00 Doz.					

SIEBOLD ARBORVITAE (T. orientalis compacta)—A broad compact type with bright green foliage; very attractive and does well in most any soil.

			inches\$1.75		\$17.50	Doz.
			inches 2.25		22.50	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (T. orientalis pyramidalis)—Very attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining its shape without shearing. Foliage is a deep rich green. Very popular for corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings.

-		0				
24	to	36	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
			feet 3.25		32.50	Doz.
			feet 4.00		40.00	Doz.
- 6	to	7	feet 5.50	Each	55.00	Doz.

YELLOW - GREEN DWARF ARBORVITAE (Thuja orientalis aurea compacta)—Very dwarf and broad; foliage is of a fine texture and distinctly in vertical planes; a bright green, inclined toward yellow green but not golden.

12	to	18	inches\$2.00	Each	\$20.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 3.50	Each	35.00	Doz.

HUDGINS ARBORVITAE (Thuja orientalis hudginsi)—Similar to plants called Rosedale and Rosedale-hybria; but unlike the Rosedale, it transplants readily. Foliage is a light bluish-green in summer and produce a soft, fluffy effect.

12	to	15	inches\$1.75	Each	\$17.50 Doz.
15	to	18	inches 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.75	Each	27.50 Doz.

GOLDEN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis)—A compact spire-like form, succeeding admirably in this locality. Foliage is a beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar form adapts it to formal planting, and it is especially adapted to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Reaches a height of 20 to 25 feet.

100	Juc.	1100	a mergine or	 		
12	to	18	inches	 \$1.50	Each	\$15.00 Doz.
18			inches	 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
		36	inches			27.50 Doz.
3	to	31/2	feet	 . 3.50	Each	35.00 Doz.

The Junipers (Juniperus)

CHINESE JUNIPER (Juniperus Chinensis)—A very compact, symmetrical plant, spreading flat like Pfitzer, rather broadly prostrate, greyish-green foliage, held erect. Succeeds well in all soils and situations.

			Each	Doz.
12	to	18	inches\$2.25	\$22.50
			inches 2.75	27.50
24	to	30	inches 3.50	35.00
30	to	36	inches 5.00	50.00

ENGLISH JUNIPER (Juniperus communis) — Also known as Common Juniper. Makes a dense pyramidal specimen of variable habit. Its feathery foliage is silvery blue in color and lends itself admirably as a specimen, or in groups, or for foundation planting. Very hardy. planting.

18 to 24 in... \$1.50 Each \$15.00 Doz. 24 to 36 in... 2.00 Each 20.00 Doz. 3 to 4 ft... 2.50 Each 25.00 Doz. 4 to 5 ft... 3.00 Each 30.00 Doz.

IRISH JUNIPER (Juniperus com. hibernica)—This is a decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. Erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage is sage green, and very compact. Used in contrast with other plants for formal effects.

12 to 18 in... \$1.00 Each \$10.00 Doz. 18 to 24 in... 1.50 Each 15.00 Doz. 24 to 36 in... 2.25 Each 22.50 Doz. 3 to 4 ft... 4.00 Each 40.00 Doz.

JAPANESE JUNIPER (Juniperus japonica) — Of compact growth with bright green foliage, which does not change during the winter. Very desirable.

18 to 24 in...\$1.50 Each \$15.00 Doz. 24 to 36 in... 2.00 Each 20.00 Doz. 3 to 4 ft... 3.00 Each 30.00 Doz.

PFITZER JUNIPER (Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana)—The most popular of all the spreading types. Foliage is grey green both summer and winter; bushy with spreading, plume-like branches. It lays close to the ground and is especially valuable in landscape planting. Will withstand the soot and dust of cities and lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location.

 12 to 18 incnes.
 \$2.25 Each

 18 to 24 inches.
 2.75 Each

 24 to 30 inches.
 3.50 Each

 30 to 36 inches.
 5.00 Each
 27.50 Doz. 35.00 Doz. Doz. 50.00 Doz.

GOLDEN JUNIPER (Juniperus communis prostrata aurea)—A low spreading form, the foliage of which is a light golden yellow. Very useful for color contrast in border planting and adapted to planting among rocks and on hill sides.

—Tall growing, of formal, columnar habit. The foliage is dense, fairly broad, with drooping tips; in color glaucous green, somewhat lighter and bluer than the Irish Juniper.

than the Irish Juniper.

18 to 24 inches. \$1.50 Each \$15.00 Doz.

24 to 36 inches. 2.00 Each 20.00 Doz.

3 to 4 feet. 25.0 Each 25.00 Doz.

4 to 5 feet. 3.00 Each 30.00 Doz.

HEMLOCK (Tsuga)

CANADIAN HEMLOCK (Tsuga canadensis)—Onc of the few conifers that will grow in the shade. Of purposition of the shade of the control of the few conifers that will grow in the shade.

pyramidal form with dense dark, rich green foliage with small cones.

CAROLINA HEMLOCK (Tsuga caroliniana)—A handsome tree native to the Carolina mountains. Distinguished from the Canadian Hemlock by its leaves standing at all angles to the stem.

\$10.00 Doz. 20.00 Doz. 30.00 Doz. 40.00 Doz. 50.00 Doz. 60.00 Doz. 70.00 Doz.

PINE (Pinus) MUGHO PINE (P. montana mughus)—Decidedly a dwarf. Forms a low, dense mound, broader than high. Unusual and attractive. Pure green all win-

\$ 4.00 Doz. 7.50 Doz.











RETINOSPORAS (Chamaecyparis)

A very interesting and important group of conifers for park, lawn, mass plantings and in the smaller sizes, for porch boxes and tubs. They grow best in moist, well drained soil; and in partly shaded the most attractive and easiest handled coniferous evergreens we have. Can be kept small by spring pruning.

PLUME RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera plumosa)—Some times called Plumed Cypress. The foliage of this is a greyish green, very fine cut with a feathery appearance. Similar to a fine cut fern frond. Will make a wonderful specimen if kept sheared.

18 to 24 inches. 2.00 Each 20. 24 to 30 inches. 2.50 Each 25. 30 to 36 inches. 3.00 Each 30.	00 Doz. 00 Doz. 00 Doz. 00 Doz. 00 Doz.
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MOSS RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera squarrosa)— The soft beautiful silvery blue foliage is very fine cut and very lacy in appearance. Growth dense; shears well and shows to best advantage close against dark greens. If left to grow naturally it is unusually attractive. Do not plant in sooty or dusty locations.

12	to	18	inches\$1.75	Each	\$17.50 Doz.	
18	to	24	inches 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.	
24	to	30	inches 3.25	Each	32.50 Doz.	
30	to	36	inches 4.00	Each	40.00 Doz.	
3	to	4	feet 6.00	Each	60.00 Doz.	

THREAD RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera filifera)— An unusual evergreen, broad and bushy, with long stringy foliage and tasseled ends. Pyramidal in outline and bright green in color. Makes an especially fine variety for specimen planting.

12	to	18	inches\$2.00	Each	\$20.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches 4.00	Each	40.00	Doz.
3	to	4	$feet \dots $	Each	50.00	Doz.



Goldspire Arborvitae

SAWARA RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera)—A hardy, rapid growing tree, the foliage of which resembles the Arbor Vitae. Open and tall in growth, with erect branches pendulous at tips. When sheared, the foliage develops its true color especially well. The bright green foliage is very lacy in appearance with a silvery color underneath. Makes a very attractive specimen on the lawn.

12	to	18	inches\$1.75	Each \$17.	50 Doz
18	to	24	inches 2.25	Each 22.	50 Doz
24	to	30	inches 3.00	Each 30.	00 Doz
30	to	36	inches 3.50	Each 35.	00 Doz
3	to	4	feet 5.00	Each 50.	00 Doz

GOLDEN SAWARA RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera aurea)—A bright golden form similar to the green form described above. An ideal type for corners in foundation planting, especially against a dark brick. Especially desirable for city planting.

12	to	18	inches\$2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 3.50	Each	35.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches 5.00	Each	50.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 6.00	Each	60.00	Doz.

GOLDEN PLUMF RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera plumosa aurea)— Like the green form above; of a golden yellow color. Useful for planting in foundation work or lawn groups

CO	111115	1SU	planting in Toundation work of lawn groups.	
12	to	18	inches\$2.00 Each	\$20.00 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.50 Each	25.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches 3.00 Each	30.00 Doz.
30	to	36	inches 4.00 Each	40.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 5.00 Each	50.00 Doz.

GOLDEN THREAD RETINOSPORAS (C. pisifera filifera aurea)-Broad and bushy, with long stringy, golden foliage and tasseled ends. Excellent for specimen planting.

12	to	18	inches\$2.50	Each	\$25.00 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 3.00	Each	30.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches 4.00	Each	40.00 Doz.
30	to	36	inches 5.00	Each	50.00 Doz.



Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

THE complete development of a home calls for the correct treatment of the out-of-door units as well as for the furnishing of the rooms inside. There is no group of plants that will add more beauty to the out of-door unit than the Broad-leaved Evergreen group. Many of the varieties lend beauty both with bloom and their lovely green-colored foliage, especially in the winter time when so many of the Deciduous Flowering shrubs are bare. Our collection is very large and all of our plants have been transplanted frequently which insures you of receiving plants with a thick growth of small feeding roots. The Broad-leaved Evergreens will thrive in almost any well-drained soil, and a few of them will grow in shady places. They require but little pruning except where used as strictly formal plants or hedges.

All of our Broad-leaved Evergreens are shipped to you with a ball of earth and an abundance of roots, carefully burlapped. The prices quoted are for small quantities; if large lots of a hundred or more are required, we can make you an attractive discount.

ABELIA

GLOSSY ABELIA (Abelia grandiflora)—One of the most attractive of the newer plants due to the fact that it combines a blooming shrub and evergreen foliage. Its graceful arching branches are covered with clusters of white flowers, tubular shaped flushed with pink, from May to November. The leaves are a glossy green which turns to a purplish bronze in the winter. The Abelia is useful for foundation, border or as a specimen. Grows in dense shade but does best in a sunny sheltered position. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact.

12	το	18	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches	Each	7.50	Doz.
24	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
3	to	4	$\texttt{feet} \; \dots \qquad \; \textbf{1.50}$	Each	15.00	Doz.



Azaleas



Glossy Abelia

AUCUBA

JAPANESE AUCUBA (Aucuba japonica)—A very dwarf form with small leaves of a rich green color. Produces a profusion of bright red berries which ripen during the late winter and early spring. Grows best in the shade and is excellent for use in the city as it withstands the smoke and dust.

 12 to 18 inches.
 \$1.25 Each
 \$12.50 Doz.

 18 to 24 inches.
 2.50 Each
 25.00 Doz.

 24 to 30 inches.
 3.50 Each
 35.00 Doz.

GOLDDUST AUCUBA (Aucuba japonica variegata)—An ornamental shrub of medium height (about 10 feet) which withstands dust, smoke and shade. Has large dark leaves which are spotted and flaked with yellow. Used for urns and window boxes, also in mass planting.

12	to	18	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	Doz.
			inches 2.75		27.50	
24	to	30	inches 3.75	Each	37.50	Doz.

AZALEAS

AMOENA AZALEA (A. amoena)—Of somewhat stronger growth than the Hinodegiri, but of the same compact, bushy habit. Produces small claret colored blooms. Foliage assumes an autumn bronze tint in fall and winter.

 6 to 8 inches
 \$1.00 Each
 \$10.00 Doz

 8 to 10 inches
 1.50 Each
 15.00 Doz

 10 to 12 inches
 2.00 Each
 20.00 Doz

HINODEGIRI AZALEA (A. hinodegiri)—A dwarf compact Japanese Azalea with bright carmine flowers. The blooms are produced in profusion in the early spring and almost hide the foliage which assumes a reddish appearance in the fall and winter months.

 months.
 \$1.00 Each
 \$10.00 Doz.

 6 to 8 inches.
 \$1.00 Each
 \$10.00 Doz.

 8 to 10 inches.
 1.50 Each
 15.00 Doz.

 10 to 12 inches.
 2.00 Each
 20.00 Doz.

RED SALMON (Azalea macrantha)—A much larger and more vigorous grower than the Hinodegiri, producing an abundance of bright carmen flowers, during late May and June, when other Azaleas have ceased to bloom.

6	to	8	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	
8	to	10	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
10	to	$\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$	inches 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.



BOX (Buxus)

COMMON BOX (B. sempervirens)—This is the boxwood most commonly seen in old-fashioned hedges. Of upright habit with small dark green leaves; dense and compact growth. A more rapid grower than the Truedwarf.

10	to	12	inches	1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz
12	to	18	inches	2.00	Each	20.00	Doz
18	to	24	inches	3.50	Each		
24	to	30	inches	5.00	Each		
30	to	36	inches	6.50	Each		
3	to	1	feet	10.00	Each		
4	to	5	feet	14.00	Each		
5	to	6	feet	18.00	Each		
6	to	7	feet	22.00	Each		
7	to	8	feet	26.00	Each		

TRUEDWARF BOX (B. sempervirens suffruticosa)—Quite extensively used for low hedges, as it is a dwarf, compact shrub. The foliage is a pleasing, bright lustrous green. Of slow growth, and its ultimate height is from four to six feet. Our stock is home-grown and bushy.

			inches				
6	to	8	inches	.30	Each		$3.00~{ m D}$
8	to	10	inches	.60	Each	(0.00 D
10	to	12	inches	1.00	Each		
12	to	18	inches	5.00	Each		
18	to	24	inches	8.00	Each		
24	to	36	inches	15.00	Each		
			feet				
			feet				
5	to	6	feet	75.00	Each		

oz.

COMMON CAMELLIA (Camellia japonica)—A delightful winter flowering shrub, well known in the South. Thick, glossy green leaves, with wax-like flowers in white and many shades of pink and red which appear during the warm winter days. It is not hardy in the North and should have some protection from the cold winter winds and partial shade. Keep well mulched with rotted leaves.

8	to	12	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
			inches 1.75		17.50	Doz.
			inches 2.25		22.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.75	Each	27.50	Doz.

CAMPHOR TREE (Cinnamonum camphora)—A very desirable and beautiful shrub or small tree. Used very extensively as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. Can also be kept trimmed as a hedge or allowed to make a perfect, broadly rounded cone; grows very close to the ground. The leaves are bright, glossy green and in the fall a few of the leaves turn to a brilliant crimson. The new growth is very attractive as it is tinged with red. The Camphor Tree will thrive on poor soil but is not hardy north of this latitude and does not do well in wet situations or on alkali soils. Very desirable for hedges, and windbreaks or screens.

18	to	24	inches\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50	Doz.
24	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.

EUONYMUS

GOLDSPOT BURNINGBUSH (Euonymus japonica aurea variegata)—A beautiful variety of this popular plant. Its beautiful variegated green and gold leaves present a striking contrast when planted among other evergreens that have solid green foliage.

12	to	15	inches\$1.25	Each	\$12.50 Doz.
15	to	18	inches 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.7	Each	17.50 Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.23	Each	22.50 Doz.



Boxwood

EVERGREEN BURNINGBUSH (Euonymus japonicus)—A handsome, compact, upright shrub with glossy dark green foliage which holds its color all winter. Can be trimmed to most any form or height.

10 to 12 inches\$.50 Each \$	5.00 Doz.
12 to 18 inches 1.00 Each	10.00 Doz.
18 to 24 inches 1.25 Each	12.50 Doz.
24 to 30 inches 1.50 Each	15.00 Doz.

EASTER CLEYERA (Cleyera ochancca)—A shrub of medium height with very glossy foliage and creamy white flowers, which are produced in great profusion during June, followed by red berries that are retained all winter. Flowers are very fragrant. 12 to 15 inches. \$1.50 Each \$15.00 Doz. 15 to 18 inches. \$2.00 Each \$20.00 Doz. 18 to 24 inches. \$2.50 Each \$25.00 Doz.

ROUNDLEAF COTONEASTER (Cotoneaster rotundiflora)—A low, spreading, rather open shrub with small dark green round leaves, usually evergreen, but not always entirely so. Small white flowers in summer followed by vivid red berries in winter. Well adapted for rockery and wall adornment, as well as to any usage in well-drained soil with plenty of sunlight

12 to 1	S inches	\$.75 Each	\$ 7.50 Doz.
18 to 2	4 inches	1.00 Each	10.00 Doz.
24 to 3	0 inches	1.50 Each	15.00 Doz.
30 to 3	6 inches	2.00 Each	20.00 Doz.

THORNY ELAEAGNUS (Elaeagnus pungens)—A handsome broad-leaved evergreen of fairly rapid growth. Should be used for all group plants as it is one of the best plants to quickly produce masses of foliage. Has fragrant, yellowish-white flowers that generally appear in the fall. Foliage is silvery underneath and dark green above, with brown mottled branches. Thrives in any soil or situation. Is to 24 inches. S2.00 Each \$20.00 Doz. 24 to 30 inches. 3.00 Each 30.00 Doz.





CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia)

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia florida)—A popular evergreen shrub of medium height, with large glossy foliage and white wax-like flowers. Very fragrant and in bloom almost constantly from May until fall.

12	to	18	inches\$1.25	Each	\$12.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.

HOLLY (Ilex)

AMERICAN HOLLY (I. opaca)—A handsome evergreen, known as the "Christmas Holly" and used for decorations. The leaves are glossy green, rather thick and thorny along the edges. Berries are bright red; quite hardy and adapts itself to varied soil conditions.

18	to	24	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00 Doz.
24	to	36	inches 2.00	Each =	20.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.
4	to	5	feet 4.00	Each	40.00 Doz.

ENGLISH HOLLY (I. aquifolium)—The most beautiful of all holly. This plant requires protection during the hot dry summers in the South and during winter months in the North. The leaves are glossy green and berries are scarlet.

12	to	18	inches\$1.25	Each	\$12.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.75	Each	17.50	Doz.

YAUPON HOLLY (I. vomitoria) - A small leaf shrub with spreading branches and small, yellowish white flowers which are borne in the spring. In the win-ter it is covered with scarlet berries. Very effective when planted in groups, or in borders with other shrubs.

12 to	18	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
18 to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
24 to	36	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.

ILLICIUM

JAPANESE ANISETREE (Illicium anisatum)—A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet.

18	to	24	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.



American Holly

LAUREL (Kalmia)

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Kalmia latifolia)-One of the most beautiful and attractive of the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. Its dark green waxy leaves and masses of pink or rose-colored flowers, which appear in lavish profusion in late spring and early summer. They make a very handsome effect when planted

in	a	ma	SS.			
12	to	18	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
3	to	+	feet 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.







CHERRY-LAUREL (Laurocerasus)

CAROLINA CHERRY-LAUREL (L. caroliniana)—A hardy evergreen with dark green, glossy foliage; naturally compact and symmetrical in form, it submits to shearing and can be kept in any form at any height. Blooms are yellowish-white and appear in the spring. Useful as a specimen plant or in groups, masses, borders or screens. Very hardy, but prefers the full sun with good drainage.

12	to	24	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz
3	to	4	feet 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz

SPECIMENS

4	to	5	feet\$3.50	Each
5	to	6	${\rm feet}5.00$	Each

ENGLISH CHERRY-LAUREL (Laurocerasus officinalis)—A valuable shrub of great vigor, with beautiful broad, shining, rich green foliage. Blooms rarely appear until several years old. Thrives in most soils and situations and are extremely useful for foundation plantings, as they form a dense evergreen background. Attain a height of 8 to 10 feet, but can be kept down by pruning.

12	to	24	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00 Do	z.
24	to	36	$\mathtt{inches}.\dots\dots 2.50$	Each	25.00 Do	z.
3	to	4	$feet \dots \dots 3.50$	Each	35.00 Do	z.
4	to	5	feet 4.50	Each	45.00 Do	z.



Carolina Cherry-Laurel

THE PRIVETS (Ligustrum)

GLOSSY PRIVET (L. lucidum)—Makes one of the handsomest hedges in the South. Large, strong, dark glossy green leaves, and produces dense clusters of white flowers. Useful for securing massed effects in a border as well as individual specimens. Perfectly hardy and highly recommended.

12	to	18	inches\$1.75	Each	\$17.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.25	Each	22.50	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches 3.50	Each	35.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 4.50	Each	45.00	Doz.

NEPAL PRIVET (L. nepalense)—A medium size shrub essential to landscape planting in masses, banking or groups. Compact and symmetrical with dark green, glossy foliage, and white flowers early in spring.

12	to	18	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches	Each	30.00	$\mathbf{Doz}.$

GOLD LEAF PRIVET (L. marginatum aureum)—A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries together with golden foliage make quite a striking effect. Grows 18 to 20 feet. Very desirable.

12	to	18	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00 Doz.
24	to	36	inches 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.
4	to	5	feet 3.00	Each	30.00 Doz.
4	to	5	feet, extra heavy 4.00	Each	40.00 Doz.

AMUR PRIVET-SOUTH (L. amurense)—Trimmed specimens. The trained specimens of this very hardy southern-grown type are vigorous, upright and tall growing; stand shearing well and do not sprout from the roots. They have all been pinched back and pruned several times during the growing season, and trained to well-shaped heads. They are extremely desirable for landscape work and formal plantings where immediate finished effect is desired. Very effective when planted on grass strips between sidewalk and curb. By trimming frequently you will have a very dense and compact specimen.

12	to	18	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
24	to	36	inches 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 3.00	Each	30.00 Doz.

CHINESE PRIVET (Amur River Privet)—There have been two plants sold as Ligustrum amurense. The true Ligustrum amurense is deciduous, and little used in the South. The plant so much used here is really Ligustrum sinense, which is perfectly evergreen when trimmed. When not trimmed it is a handsome shrub or tree with white flowers followed by dark blue berries that stay on all winter. The branches that bear the berries drop most of their leaves and the plant is, therefore, not entirely evergreen if allowed to bear fruit. It grows rapidly and is not very particular about soil or shade. The best plant for quickly and cheaply screening things from view.

12	to	18	inches	.\$2.50	\mathbf{Per}	C.	\$22.00	\mathbf{Per}	M.
18	to	24	inches	. 3.00	Per	C.	25.00	\mathbf{Per}	M.
24	to	36	inches	. 3.50	Per	C.	30.00		
3	to	4	feet	. 4.50	Per	C.	10.00	Per	M.

IAPANESE PRIVET (L. japonicum)-A quick growing, upright shrub which makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with wide spreading curving branches; foliage bright gloss v green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in the spring, followed by clusters of blue black berries. Stands trimming; very vigorous and hardy in most soil and situations.



BLUE RIDGE PARK NURSERIES

Japanese Privet

24 to 36 in. \$1.50 Ea. \$15.00 Doz. 3 to 4 ft. 2.00 Ea. 20.00 Doz. 4 to 5 ft. 2.50 Ea. 25.00 Doz. Extra heavy\$3.50 Ea.

MAGNOLIA

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (M. grandiflora)—Called the evergreen magnolia, one of the handsomest trees in the South. It grows to be a large oval-headed tree and bears beautiful large white blossoms in late spring or early summer. Thrives best in not too dry a soil and where the temperature seldom falls to zero.

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24	to	36	inches			\$1.25	Each	\$12.50	Doz
			feet					15.00	
4	to	5	feet			2.00	Each	20.00	Doz
5	to	6	feet			3.00	Each	30.00	Doz



Southern Magnolia

MAHONIA

OREGON HOLLYGRAPE (M. aquifolium)—Similar to the Leatherleaf variety except that the leaves turn to various shades of bronze and orange in the winter and the berries are a dark blue. A really handsome shrub rarely exceeding three feet in height; prefers shady locations and thrives in most any soil

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12	to	18	inches			\$1.25	Each		\$12.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches			1.50	Each		15.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches			2.00	Each		20.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches			4.00	Each		40.00	Doz.



Mahonia or Hollygrape

LEATHERLEAF HOLLYGRAPE (M. bealei)—Has broad holly-like leaves of a yellowish green tint and terminal clusters yellow bell-shaped flowers, produced in January, followed by clusters of purple berries. This plant is so different from everything else, it should be found in every collection of choice shrubs. Prefers shady locations and well drained soil.

12	to	18	inches\$1.25	Each	\$12.50 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
30	to	36	inches 4.00	Each	40.00 Doz.

TEA OLIVE (Osmanthus)

FORTUNE TEA OLIVE (O. fortunei)—A beautiful shrub of compact symmetrical form. Leaves are dark green, glossy color, resembling the American Holly. Covered with a fragrant white flower in the spring and fall. Gives best results when planted in rich soil and partial shade and will reach a height of 20 feet.

SWEET TEA OLIVE (O. fragrans)—A handsome shrub with serrated leathery leaves, and yellowish or almost white flowers which produce a delightful fragrance in the fall and early spring. Prefers deep, well-drained soil and some protection.

12	to	15	inches\$1.50	Each	\$15.00	Doz.
15	to	18	inches 1.75	Each	17.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.







NANDINA

NANDINA (Nandina domestica)—A very showy shrub of medium height with large clusters of small red berries in the autumn. Its dark green foliage assumes a gorgeous orange-red or crimson color in winter. Thrives well in any well-drained, loamy soil, and is very hardy. One of the plants which is used in all of the better class of landscape work.

8	to	12	inches	1.25	Each	\$12.50	Doz.
12	to	15	inches	1.75	Each	17.50	Doz.
15	to	18	inches	2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.

PHOTINIA

LOW PHOTINIA (P. serrulata)—A beautiful, hardy evergreen, with large shiny foliage which becomes very conspicuous in the fall as the older leaves take on a brilliant color. In spring the new growth comes out with tinted brown leaves and red stems. White flowers are produced in large flat-topped clusters in early April. Reaches a height of 5 to 12 feet and prefers well drained, fertile soil and partial shade. Our stock is well branched and strong from open ground.

12	to	18	inches\$	1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz
18	to	24	inches	1.50	Each	15.00	Doz
24	to	30	inches	2.50	Each	25,00	Doz

FIRETHORNS (Pyracantha)

LALAND FIRETHORN (P. coccinea lalandi)—A tall, growing shrub or tree with small box-like evergreen foliage; more hardy and vigorous than the Scarlet Firethorn. Particularly attractive in winter when it is covered with orangered berries. Panicles of white flowers are produced in spring; very ornamental when used as a specimen plant.

			Each
12	to	15	inches\$1.00
15	to	18	inches 1.25
18	to	24	inches 1.50
2	to	3	feet 2.00
3	to	4	feet 2.50

FIRETHORN (P. crenulata yunnanensis)—Well suited for hedge—more tender than the above, with handsomer, glossier foliage. Numerous flowers followed by bright coral red berries.

			Each
10	to	12	inches\$1.25
12	to	15	inches 1.50
			inches 1.75
			inches 2.00
2	to	3	feet 2.50



Firethorn

A cordial invitation is extended to all our friends to visit our Nurseries at Gainesville, Ga.







TEA PLANT (Thea)

BOKEA TEA PLANT (T. sinensis bokea)—Best known as the Tea Plant of commerce. A valuable hardy shrub of medium size and compact, bushy growth; dark green foliage, white flowers with yellow anthers are produced during the fall and winter. Does best in well-drained loamy soil and will stand some shade.

12	to	15	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
15	to	18	inches 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.

RHODODENDRONS

The rhododendrons are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs. Their large trusses of brilliantly colored flowers are unsurpassed in beauty. Like many other desirable things, they are not the easiest to be had; for the rhododendron is particular about the conditions under which it will grow. It prefers the moist air of the mountains which we cannot duplicate here, but it will grow well for us if we provide everything else it wants: partial shade, an acid soil in leaf-mold and humus and free from lime; moisture at all times, but good drainage; and a heavy mulch of leaves. Acidity of soil may be produced by sprinkling aluminum sulphate on the ground. We have prepared successful rhododendron beds by first digging up the existing soil, then covering it six inches to a foot deep with pure woods earth. The rhododendrons are planted in this and the ground covered with several inches of leaves. The roots are close to the top of the ground and must not be disturbed by hoeing. During hot dry weather soak the bed with water once a week.

The other members of the heath family prefer the same conditions, and many of them can be attractively combined in the same bed. Most of them are less particular than the rhododendrons. The family includes: Kalmia (Mountain Laurel); Azaleas of all kinds; Leucothoe; Pieris; Leiophyllum (Sand Myrtle); Huckleberries, etc.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON (Rhododendron catawbiense)—A small shrub which produces quantities of lilac-purple flowers.

12	to	18	inches\$1.25	Each	\$12.50 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
24	to	36	inches 2.25	Each	22.50 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 3.50	Each	35.00 Doz.

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON (Rhododendron maximum)—Also known as great Laurel, makes a large shrub or small tree and produces large trusses of pinkish-white flowers. Blooms later than Catawha.

18 to 24	inches	\$12.50 Doz. 15.00 Doz.
24 to 30	inches 2.00 Each	20.00 Doz.
30 to 36	inches 2.50 Each	25.00 Doz.
3 to 4	feet 3.50 Each	35.00 Doz.

VIBURNUM

SWEET VIBURNUM (Viburnum odoratissima)—
A Japanese variety of great beauty, with broad, glossy green foliage and of rather spreading habit. Produces large panicles of vary fragrant pure white flowers about the first of May. A very handsome shrub attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet.

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12 18	to to	$^{18}_{24}$	inches	· · • • • · · · · · · · ·	\$1.50	Each Each	\$15.00 17.50	

YUCCA

COMMON YUCCA (Yucca filamentosa)—Also known as bear grass and Adam's Needle. Has long pointed sword-shaped leaves, with large, white bell-shaped flowers borne in large heads. Will grow any place but prefers a dry waste place.

2	years\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
3	years	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	years 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.

SPANISH-BAYONET (Yucca treculeana)—Bears large, creamy white flowers, leaves are dagger shape, but recurve. Prefers dry situations.

	year	\$.50			Doz.
2	vears	 .75	Each	7.50	Doz.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

These are among the showiest of all blooming plants and are well adapted to the South if given the right conditions. They are closely related to the rhododendrons and prefer to grow under the same conditions described under that heading; acid soil; leaf mulch; plenty of moisture, but good drainage; partial shade. They are, however, less particular about these conditions than are the rhododendrons.

12	to	18	inches\$1.25	Each	\$12.50 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.75	Each	17.50 Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.25	Each	22.50 Doz.
30	to	36	inches 2.75	Each	27.50 Doz.
3	to	4 .	feet 3.50	Each	35.00 Doz.

JUJUBE (Zizyphus)

CHINESE DATE (Zizypnus jujuba)—An attractive ornamental plant from China. Its stiff thorny branches are covered with bright green shiny foliage; bears quantity of plum-shaped fruits of a delightful raisin flavor, russet brown when they ripen. Bloom over a long period and gives ripening fruit from about August 1st until November.

1	to	2	feet\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50 Doz.
2	to	3	feet	Each	15.00 Doz.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CARE OF SHRUBS

In planting shrubs, first prepare the soil by ploughing or spading. Dig a hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally. Plant the shrub a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery, covering the roots a little at a time and firmly packing the soil about the roots with the feet. After planting, keep the ground free from weeds and grass by cultivating. This is important.

PRUNING—Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaes, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.



Barberry

Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs

There are numerous ways in which the hardy ornamental flowering shrubs can be used to make the grounds around the home more beautiful. While they do not retain their foliage throughout the winter, they fill an important place and present a wide field for the selection of colors, season of bloom and growth. The Spirea, Hydrangea, Barberry, and others of like character are effective for grouping or mass planting against fences or walls. The tall quick growing shrubs like the Dogwood, Hibiscus, and Mock orange may be used to screen buildings, planted to form a hedge or as specimens. All of the varieties described on the following pages thrive in the South and are of good stock, well branched.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS — Our ornamental shrubs will thrive in any well-drained, fairly fertile soil. They should be pruned regularly to prevent crowding of growth and to allow new flower bearing branches to develop each season.

Flowering shrubs blooming in early Spring should be pruned shortly after their blooming period has passed to enable them to make new growth, on which the blooms for the succeeding season will form, which would be impossible if the pruning is put off too late. For the most part pruning should be confined to merely taking out old limbs and those which are crowded, shortening the branches somewhat if plant is inclined to grow higher than desired. Never cut all the limbs off at even length as you would trim a hedge as most of the grace and beauty lies in their long graceful branches, which in most varieties, are clothed with blooms clear to the tips.

Medium and late blooming varieties should be pruned in Mid-Winter or early Spring when perfectly dormant. Study your plant and if you find the blooms appear on old wood (that of the previous season's growth) prune after blooming so that wood for the next season's bloom can be made during the remainder of the growing season. Plants which bloom on new growth (growth made the same season the blooms appear) may be pruned during Winter as the plant will make its new growth before blooming.

Most blooming shrubs are gross feeders and should be fertilized heavily during Winter. It is likely to burn the plant if fertilized during hot Summer, but if a good mulch of rotted manure is spread over the surface of the ground in early Winter the liquids will be carried into the soil by action of rains and freezing, distributing it where it may be easily taken up by the roots, at the same time the fibrous matter will act as a good dressing to prevent soil from baking and drying out during Summer.

PEACH (Amygdalus)

FLOWERING PEACH (Amygdalus persica)—In early spring this double flowering peach is covered with a mass of beautifully formed blossoms and cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. It is perfectly hardy and will do well in any soil in which other peaches will grow. Comes in red, pink and white.

\$7.50 Doz. 10.00 Doz.

2	to	3	feet\$.75 Each	1
3	to	4	feet 1.00 Each	1
4	to	5	feet 1.50 Each	1
5	to	6	feet 2.00 Each	1

AZALEA, WILD AZALEAS

The wild azaleas, or "wild honeysuckles," as they are sometimes called, are the most gorgeous of all our native shrubs. When they bloom in April with the dogwood, wild crab, sweet shrub, and the many other dwellers of the forest, they give to our woods a beauty that is not equalled at any other season of the year and not surpassed in any other clime.

They will not thrive under ordinary lawn garden conditions, but must grow as they do wild: in partial shade, with the roots in leaf mold covered with leaves. For the best method of cultivation see under Rhododendrons.

FLAME AZALEA (Azalea calendulacea)—Flowers vary from yellow to orange and flame red. Does not grow quite as large as some of the other varieties. 12 to 18 inches. \$1.00 Each \$10.00 Doz. 18 to 24 inches. 1.50 Each 15.00 Doz. 24 to 30 inches. 2.00 Each 20.00 Doz. 30 to 36 inches. 2.50 Each 25.00 Doz.

PINXTERBLOOM AZALEA (Azalea nudiflora)—Very variable; found in white and all shades of pink.

12	to	18	inches	\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50	Doz.
18	to	24	inches	1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.
24	to	30	inches	1.75	Each	17.50	Doz
20	+0	90	inches	9.95	Foob	99.50	Don

SWAMP AZALEA (Azalea viscosa)—White tinged with pink; blooms late.

12	to	18	inches\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
30	to	36	inches 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.

A setting of beautiful flowering shrubs around the home makes a home out of a house.

(C)

BARBERRY (Berberis)

JAPANESE BARBERRY (B. thunbergi)—Probably the most widely planted shrub in existence. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded form. Stands pruning well. The thorny twigs are densely covered with small, numerous leaves; yellow flowers in the spring are followed in the autumn by quantities of small scarlet red berries. The general formation of the plant makes it very useful as a filler and for edging shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches and as a compact, impassable, hardy, low hedge for lawns or dividing lines.

12	to	15	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
15	to	18	inches	Each	7.50 Doz.
18	to	24	inches 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia)

VEITCH BUTTERFLY BUSH (B. davidi veitchiana)
—Also known as Summer Lilac. Of quick bushy
growth; the flowers which are similar to the lilac
in fragrance and color, bloom profusely all summer.
Excellent for cut flowers. Should be cut back each
spring.

18	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	Each		Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.

LINDLEY BUTTERFLY BUSH (B. lindleyana)—Similar to the Veitch Butterfly Bush but smaller foliage and blooms, which are of a deeper purplish hue.

18	to	24	inches \$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	
24	to	36	inches	Each		Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.

BEAUTYBERRY (Callicarpa)

AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY (C. americana)—A native plant with feathery blue flowers which grow in clusters about August, followed by bunches of bright purple berries along the stem.

	18 inches			\$4.00	
	24 inches				Doz.
	30 inches				Doz.
30 to 3	36 inches	. 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.

SWEETSHRUB (Calycanthus)

COMMON SWEETSHRUB (Calycanthus floridus)—Also known as the Strawberry Bush, a unique shrub with dark green aromatic foliage, which turns yellow in autumn. Has odd shaped chocolate-colored flowers that are spicily fragrant. Thrives in shady situations; especially suited for planting near trees.

- 2	1	to	36	inches	90	Each	\$ 5.00	
	3	to	4	feet	75	Each	7.50	Doz.
	4	to	5	feet 1.	00	Each	10.00	Doz.



Butterfly Bush

CHIONANTHUS

WHITE FRINGETREE (Chionanthus virginica—A large growing shrub with large dark green foliage. It is covered by a mass of fluffy, feathery white flowers in the late spring. Very showy and attractive. It is most effective when planted as a specimen; grows to a height of about twelve to fifteen feet and thrives in fertile, sandy loam soil and sunny position.

24 to 36 inches.............\$1.00 Each \$10.00 Doz.

CITRUS

HARDY ORANGE (Citrus trifoliata)—A deciduous, ornamental shrub retaining its brilliant green stems and branches during the winter. Foliage is glossy green; flowers are white and very fragrant, followed by small bright golden fruit, which are inedible. Makes a splendid hedge that can be trimmed; will turn back cattle and poultry, as it bears a quantity of sharp, strong thorns. Hardy in the South.

12	to	18	inches\$.40	Each	\$ 4.00 I	oz.
18	to	24	inches	.50	Each	5.00 I	oz.
24	to	30	inches	.75	Each	7.50 I	oz.
30	to	36	inches	1.00	Each	10.00 I	oz.

BLUEBEARD (Caryopteris)

BLUEBEARD (C. incana)—Blue Spirea; a low shrub, the stems of which are covered with pretty lavender-blue flowers about September. Not entirely hardy in colder sections.

24	to	36	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Do	z.
3	to	4	feet	.75	Each	7.50 Dc	z.

SHRUBBY DOGWOOD (Cornus)

The generic name of this group "Cornus" is from Cornu, referring to the toughness of the wood, while the common name "dogwood" came from the English practice of steeping the bark to make a solution to wash "mangy" dogs.

As a class, they prefer moist or wet soils and shady, cool situations. The intense bright coloration of the bark of the more shrubby forms in the winter and the large white flowers of the tree-like forms, characterize the several species.

CORAL DOGWOOD (Cornus alba sibirica)—The branches of this variety are an intense bright coral red in the winter; in the spring it has cream-white flowers; in summer white berries and in the autumn brilliant red foliage.

Very effective when used against a background of evergreens.

RED-OSIER DOGWOOD (Cornus stolonifera)—This is the native shrub that brightens our meadow and lowland scenes in winter with its glowing redpurple stems and branches. It obtains the name stolonifera from its habit of spreading into clumps or thickets by underground shoots or stems, or from the prostrate form of the main stem. Leaves are bright green in summer, but turn a bronze-purple or dark red touched with orange or yellow in fall. Flowers are creamy white, followed by white globose fruits.

24	to	36	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.





Forsythia

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

WHITE DOGWOOD (C. florida)—A native tree well known to every one. Its white blossoms are conspicuous, coming in early spring. The foliage is attractive all summer; in the fall, colors beautifully with brilliant scarlet berries that hang on most of the winter. Can be used as a specimen or in groups.

24	to	36	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
6	to	7	feet 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.

PINK DOGWOOD (C. florida rubra)—Similar to the white except that its flowers are a beautiful pink. The two varieties planted together make a charming combination.

24	to	36	inches\$3.00	Each	\$30.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 4.00	Each	40.00	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 5.50	Each	55.00	Doz.

QUINCE (Cydonia)

FLOWERING QUINCE (C. japonica)—A shrub of great beauty. Very early in the spring it is completely covered with vivid red or scarlet flowers, followed by small fragrant quince-shaped fruit. The foliage is small, dark green and glossy. Does well in most soils and situations.

12	to	18	inches\$.40	Each	\$ 4.00 Doz.
			inches		5.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches	Each	7.50 Doz.
3 0	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.

DEUTZIA

One of the most desirable shrubs, though varying in height and habit, bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower. They will thrive in almost any situation; are extremely ornamental and make possible many striking effects in garden or border planting.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (D. scabra —)—A tall, apright shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet; blooms appear before any of the other varieties. They are large and double with the outer petal tinged with pink.

24	to	36	inches\$.50	Each	\$5.00	Doz.
			feet			6.00	Doz.
4	to	5	feet	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.

SLENDER DEUTZIA (D. gracilis)—A dwarf growing, dense, bushy; its drooping branches are wreathed with pure white flowers in the late spring. Will grow well in shade.

LEMOINE DEUTZIA (D. lemoinei)—A dwarf growing but the stems are borne erect. Has medium large flowers of pure white produced in cone-shaped heads. Reaches a height of 3 to 4 feet.

18	to	24	inches	Each	
24	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.

EUONYMUS

WINTERBERRY EUONYMUS (Euonymus bungeanus)—A tall growing Chinese variety; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green. Yellowish flowers appear in late spring, followed by bright red fruits. Very showy and well adapted to shrubbery planting; thrives upon any moderately fertile soil.

PEARLBUSH (Exochorda)

PEARLBUSH (E. grandiflora)—An upright shrub that prefers a moist fertile soil and grows 6 to 10 feet high. It takes its name from the early buds which resemble pearls strung on slender threads. The buds later open up into long gleaming sprays

			inches\$.50		\$ 5.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches	Each	7.50 Doz.
30	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Splendid old shrubs with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, which appear very early in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes they are confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and also good fillers for massed shrubs.

FORTUNE FORSYTHIA (F. suspensa fortunei)— This is the most used variety on account of it being the most upright in growth. Useful in the back row of groups. Very vigorous grower and prolific bloomer.

GREENSTEM FORSYTHIA (F. viridissima)—The stems and foliage are a bright green and it stands the heat and drought best of all varieties; not entirely hardy in northern latitudes.

4	to	36	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
			feet			6.00 Doz.
4	to	5	feet	.75	Each	7.50 Doz.

ALTHEA (Hibiscus)

SHRUB-ALTHEA (Hibiscus syriacus) — A 1 s o



called "Rose of Sharon," an old garden favorite of upright growth and makes one of the best shrubs for a tall hedge or screen. Blooms all summer in a variety of colors both double and single and pure white to dark purple flowers.

			inches\$		
3	to	4	feet	.60	Each
4	to	5	foet	75	Each

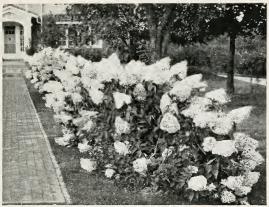
\$ 5.00 Doz. 6.00 Doz. 7.50 Doz.



HAMAMELIS

COMMON WITCH-HAZEL (Hamamelis virginiana)-In the autumn just as the leaves are falling this last of the flowering shrubs comes into bloom. It is an upright spreading shrub, usually some 8 to 10 feet high, that retains its lower branches well. Branches are clothed with rather large, coarse textured, dark green leaves. Its yellow-crumpled filamentous flowers and fruits appear at the same time. Does best in a moderately fertile, cool loamy soil

HYDRANGEAS



Hydrangea P. G.

PEEGEE HYDRANGEA (H. paniculata grandiflora)

The old garden favorite. Has the largest cluster of flowers of all the shrubs. In July the plant is enveloped with a mass of pure white blooms and generally last for a long time. Large beds when kept at a uniform development are extremely showy. If planted in rich soil and pruned back every spring before the leaf buds open, they will grow to dense, dwarf clumps of compact form and produce larger

to	24	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00	
to	5	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
	to to	to 36 to 4	to 36 inches	to 24 inches\$.60 Each to 36 inches	to 36 inches

OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA (H. quercifolia)—A medium shrub, the foliage, similar in form to an oak leaf, is a rich deep green in summer and a claret color in the fall. Large showy panicles of pure white flowers are produced in mid-summer. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and grows well in sun or shade.

18	to	24	inches\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50	
24	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00	
			feet 1.25		12.50	Doz.

OTAKSA HYDRANGEA (H. opuloides otaksa)-A strong grower and profuse bloomer in the South. The bloom is generally blue, but vary from a pink to blue, depending upon the condition of the soil. If the soil is of a clay formation the blooms will be blue and if of black or sandy soil, pink.

18	to	24	inches\$.75	Each	8	7.50	Doz.
94	to	36	inches 1.50	Each	1	15.00	Doz

SMOOTH HYDRANGEA (H. arborescens) --- An attractive, upright shrub with bright green foliage and large creamy white flowers. A native plant and ideal for garden use or large plantings.

18	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.

HYPERICUM

GOLDFLOWER (H. moserianum)—A beautiful dwarf shrub that seldom gets more than two feet high. Of compact habit and attractive foliage. The flowers are similar to single yellow roses and are produced in great profusion in June. Excellent for massing or planting among perennials.

18	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	.60	Each	6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.

JASMINE (Jasminum)

WHITE JASMINE (J. officinale)—Generally considered as a vine. Its small, dark glossy green leaves, and fragrant star-shaped flowers make a pleasing effect when planted on banks.

WINTER JASMINE (J. nudiflorum)—The Jasmine that blooms in the late winter, bearing a profusion of bright, yellow tubular flowers before the small green leaves appear. Nearly Evergreen and grows to a height of about three feet.

PRIMROSE JASMINE (Jasminum primulinum)—A beautiful shrub with small, dark glossy green foliage (nearly evergreen in the South). Blooms in long sprays of fragrant, bright yellow flowers in early spring and last for several weeks. Useful as a trailing shrub as it can be trained on a trellis. Thrives best when pruned and fertilized.

18	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	.60	Each	6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.

KERRIA



KERRIA (K. japonica) — Also known as Japanese Rose and Globe Flower, is another old gar-den favorite that becomes a mass of golden yellow, globe-shaped flowers in mid-spring. The branches remain green in the winter. Ultimate height 6 to 8 feet.

118 to 24 in., 50c ea., \$5.00 doz. 24 to 36 in., 75c ea., \$7.50 doz.

CRAPEMYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)

CRAPEMYRTLE (L. indica) - The most popular and most characteristic of Southern shrubs. Of upright, open habit with small, dark green foliage and large clumps of the beautiful flowers borne throughout the summer. We are offering the following colors: White, crimson and pink.

12	to	24	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00
			inches			7.50
3	to	4	feet	1.00	Each	10.00

Doz. Doz



LESPEDEZA

SHRUB-BUSH CLOVER (Lespedeza bicolor)-Think of this plant as a hardy perennial rather than as a shrub, with delicate-textured leaves clothing its many upright slender stems—overspread with a profusion of long clusters of small rose-purple, peashaped flowers. Prune it to the ground each spring to encourage the density and vigor of its new growth. If planted on a rather sandy well-drained soil it will produce most dainty and gratifying effects about the home grounds in the summer. Attains a height of three to five feet.

24	to	36	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet	Each	7.50 Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)
MORROW HONEYSUCKLE (L. morrowi)—A vigorous spreading shrub with dark green leaves; the many small white flowers appearing early in the spring are followed by bright red berries make it very attractive.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (L. fragrantissima)— A very dependable sort, round headed; foliage remains nearly all winter and from mid-winter it is covered with fragrant, creamy white flowers.

24	to	36	inches\$ inches	.60	Each	•	6.00	Doz. Doz. Doz.
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Crapemyrtle



LOCUST (Robinia)

ROSE-ACACIA (Robinia hespida)—Resembles the locust tree. Its flowers are a beautiful shade of pink and come in the late spring and early summer. It makes a low bush, inclined to sucker and form thickets.

18	to	24 inches\$.50	Each	\$5.00	Doz.
24	to	30 inches	.60	Each	6.00	Doz.
30	to	36 inches 1	.00	Each	10.00	Doz.

MOCKORANGE (Philadelphus)

SWEET MOCKORANGE (Philadelphus coronarius) A tall upright shrub with fragrant, pure white flowers, that smell like those of the orange, and the leaves taste like cucumbers. One of the common names of this shrub is "Syringa" which is the botanical name of the lilac, to which they have not the slightest affinity. They are all quite hardy.

12	to	18	inches\$.40	Each	\$ 4.00 Doz.
18	to	24	inches	.50	Each	5.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet	.60	Each	6.00 Doz.

BIG SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE (P. grandiflorus) A fine old variety with very large white flowers, which bloom early in the spring.

* * * *	****	_ ~	room carry in one sp				
12	to	24	inches\$.40	Each	\$ 4.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	.50	Each	5.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	.60	Each	6.00	Doz.

AVALANCHE MOCKORANGE (hort. variety of P. lemoinei)-A very desirable dwarf plant with single white flowers.

12	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
24	to	36	inches	Each	7.50 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.

FLOWERING ALMOND (Prunus)

FLOWERING ALMOND (Prunus glandulosa)-A very showy small shrub with double pink flowerslike English Daisies-and most attractive foliage. The flowers appear in early spring and are scattered thickly along the branches.

12	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches	Each	7.50 Doz.
30	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.25	Each	12.50 Doz.

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PLUM (Prunus)

PURPLELEAF PLUM (Prunus cerasifera pissardi)—A tall, compact shrub with leaves a rich dark purple. Unlike most foliage of unusual shade, this retains its purple color throughout the season. In spring the limbs are covered with pink blooms, which harmonize splendidly with the colortone of the unfolding leaves. Very effective when planted with broad-leaved evergreens.

18	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	30	inches	Each	7.50	Doz.
30	to	36	inches 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.

SUMAC (Rhus)

SHINING SUMAC (Rhus copallina)—A native dwarf variety which, when transplanted or cultivated, assumes a more vigorous tree-like form. Leaves are lustrous, turning a bright scarlet in the fall; its clusters of red fruits prove attractive throughout the winter. Excellent for covering very dry, barren and exposed spaces.

SMOOTH SUMAC (Rhus glabra)—One of the most beautiful native shrubs. The luxuriant effects of its dark green foliage in summer, its scarlet colorations in autumn, and velvety, scarlet, compact fruit clusters throughout the winter, make it a very attractive plant over an extended period. Very desirable for mass planting, covering banks or other exposed situations. Needs plenty of sunlight.

24	to	36	inches\$.50	Each \$	6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.00	Each 1	0.00	Doz.

SPIREA (Spiraea)

The Spireas may be divided into two classes—the early or spring flowering and the summer flowering. As a class the spring flowering Spireas require but little pruning. This should consist simply in thinning out a few of the older canes to the base of the plant, retaining the naturalness and gracefulness in form of the bush. Pruning should be done directly after flowering.

The summer flowering Spireas require more severe pruning. This should consist of removing all of the old flower stalks still retained on the plant and of thinning out the oldest and weakest canes to the base of the plant. Sometimes it is advisable to prune them to the ground. Pruning should be done in early spring before growth commences.



SPRING BLOOMING SPIREAS

GARLAND SPIREA (Spiraea arguta)—A small-leaved and small flowered variety. Produces abundant pearly-white flowers on its slender, graceful branches. Its deep green leaves make a very delicate foliage effect after blossoming. Attains a height of 4 to 6 feet; desirable in masses or groups.

12	to	18	inches\$.50	Each	_	\$ 5.00	Doz.
			inches				6.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	.75	Each		7.50	Doz.

REEVES SPIREA (Spiraea reevesiana)—A beautiful form that hugs the ground closely forming a rounded mass. Foliage is a pale green and bears double white flowers late in spring.

			inches\$			\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	.60	Each	6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.

THUNBERG SPIREA (S. thunbergi)—Forms a dense fluffy bush, the feathery foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing to red and orange in the autumn.

12	to	18	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
			inches		Each	6.00 Doz.
24	to	30	inches	.75	Each	7.50 Doz.

VAN HOUTTE SPIREA (Spiraea vanhouttei)—Probably the most popular variety today, graceful in habit, thrives in any soil or situation. Its gracefully arching form is very effective when the branches are covered with the round, white clustered flowers.

24	to	36	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet	.60	Each	6.00 Doz.
4	t.o	5	feet	.75	Each	7.50 Doz.



SUMMER BLOOMING SPIREAS



ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA-A dwarf, bushy type; flowers in flat clusters, bright rosy crimson. Blooms almost continuously and is one of the few good showy red flowered shrubs sufficiently dwarf to be used in foundation plantings or in the front

row of shrub groups. Very popular.

10 to 12 inches . \$.50 Each
12 to 18 inches . .60 Each
18 to 24 inches . .75 Each
2 to 3 feet . . .1.00 Each \$5.00 Doz. 6.00 Doz. 7.50 Doz. 10.00 Doz.

FROEBEL SPIREA (Spiraea froebeli)—Very similar to the Anthony Waterer, but somewhat larger and more vigorous. One of the best of the summer Spireas.

\$ 5.00 Doz. 7.50 Doz.

BILLIARD SPIREA (Spiraea billiardi)—A hardy shrub of upright growth. Purplish-red flowers are produced almost continuously during the summer. Useful as a cut flower.

18 to 24 inches. \$.50 Each 24 to 36 inches. .60 Each 3 to 4 feet .75 Each

CALLOSA ALBA SPIREA (S. albiflora)—White summer spirea. A dwarf round shrub with white flowers in flat clusters.

 10 to 12 inches
 \$ 50 Each

 12 to 18 inches
 60 Each

 18 to 24 inches
 75 Each

 2 to 3 feet
 1.00 Each
 \$ 5.00 Doz. 6.00 Doz. 7.50 Doz.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos)

SNOWBERRY (S. racemosus)-Handsome dark green foliage and a profusion of large white berries in the fall make it conspicuous in any border planting.

 3 to 4 feet
 75 Each

 4 to 5 feet
 1.00 Each

 \$ 5.00 Doz. 7.50 Doz. 10.00 Doz.

CORALBERRY (Symphoricarpus vulgaris) - Although this plant produces greenish red flowers in summer, its chief beauty is found in the wealth of red or purplish berries which follow the blooms and cling to the branches during the winter. Very use-
 ful for planting on banks to keep from washing out.

 24 to 36 inches.
 \$ 50 Each
 \$ 5.00 Doz.

 3 to 4 feet
 .75 Each
 7.50 Doz.

 4 to 5 feet
 1.00 Each
 10.00 Doz.
 LILAC (Syringa)

COMMON LILAC (Syringa vulgaris)—The favorite old-fashioned garden variety; flowers bluish-pur-ple. Needs good soil and will grow to 3 or 4 feet high.

PERSIAN LILAC (Syringa persica)—Similar to the common Lilac, but more delicate and feminine. Leaves are smaller and bush more open. The fragrant flowers vary from pale lilac to white.

18	to	24	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
24	to	36	inches	Each	7.50	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.

VIBURNUM

COMMON SNOWBALL (Viburnum opulus sterile)—
A shrub that is familiar to every one. Becomes covered in the early spring with perfect balls of snowy white flowers.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL (Viburnum tomentosum plicatum)-A beautiful variety of compact growth with brownish green leaves and snowball-like blooms of pure white in June.

1: 2

8.	to	24	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00 Doz.
1	to	3 6	inches	Each	7.50 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.
1	to	5	feet 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.



WEIGELA

PINK WEIGELA (Weigela rosea)—Flowers open a pale pink and turn to a deep pink. Very popular and a vigorous grower.

SNOW WEIGELA (Weigela candida)—Flowers pure

EVA RATHKE-A smaller, less vigorous variety with crimson flowers that bloom all summer.

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18	to	24	inche	s	 \$.60	Each		
24	to	36	inche	S	 	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.
3	to	4	feet.		 1	.00	Each	10.00	Doz.

PINK VARIEGATED WEIGELA (Weigela rosea variegata)—Variegated leaves and rose-colored flow-

12	to	18	inches\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00 Doz.	
18	to	24	inches	.75	Each	7.50 Doz.	
24	to	36	inches	.85	Each	8.50 Doz.	

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

A house never looks so well as when it is glimpsed between the arching branches of a nearby tree, or when it is nestled under the sheltering arm of a

large tree.

Trees are a protection from the rigors of winter, and by transpiration they materially freshen the atmosphere during the summer. A tree should be chosen for its form, color, texture and general habit of growth—in other words, for its contribution to the picture. The ultimate effect to be produced must be visualized and a decision made as to where a round, pointed or triangular outline is wanted; where a light feathery texture or a dense mass is desirable, and where the colors must blend or contrast to strike an emphatic note.

Trees selected for street and avenue planting should be symmetrical in character; long lived and should not be readily susceptible to injury from insects and smoke. For narrow streets the American elm is one of the best trees on account of its highheaded characteristic growth. Its tall vase-like form enables it to reach above houses that may not be set far back. The low, compact-headed types, such as the sugar maple, pin oak and red oak ought to be

planted only on wide streets.

There are two kinds of specimen plants; those which are used as single specimens, with full space allowed for their normal development, like the Japanese maples, dogwood, birch, magnolia, silktree, and those which are used as ascent trees, as the Lombardy, Pyramidal Tuliptree on account of their columnar or pyramidal habit of growth. All of our trees are hardy, field grown stock and when digging them great care is taken to keep the root system intact. With reasonable care they will thrive and become a real part of your home.

THE MAPLES (Acer)

NORWAY MAPLE (Acer platanoides)—A large handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact, round head. Splendid for edging avenues as the trees make a uniform growth. The leaves are a bright green and assume a bright yellow-hue be-fore they drop. The leaves are preceded by an abundance of yellow-green blossoms.

6	to	8	feet\$2.00	Each	\$20.00 Doz.
			feet 2.50		25.00 Doz.
			feet 3.50		35.00 Doz.
12	to	14	feet 5.00	Each	50.00 Doz.



Mimosa Tree



Red Maple (A. Rubrum)

RED MAPLE (A. rubrum)—Also called scarlet or swamp maple is one of the most widely distributed of American trees. Its leaves are the smallest of any of the native maples, but its growth is large and of rather upright outlines. It is one of the few trees succeeding well near the ocean. Has bright red blossoms before the leaves appear, and the young leaves and fruits are also red. The mature leaves begin to color early, some branches assuming brilliant reds and yellows.

$\frac{6}{8}$	to to	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{feet} & & \$.75 \\ \text{feet} & & 1.25 \\ \text{feet} & & 2.00 \\ \text{feet} & & 2.75 \\ \end{array}$	Each 12 Each 20	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.50 & 1 \\ 0.00 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Doz. Doz. Doz. Doz.
			feet		7.50] 7.50]	

SUGAR MAPLE (A. saccharum)—Often called Hard Maple, is especially adapted to gravelly soils. It is oval-headed, large and handsome, having red blossoms which individually are inconspicuous but in mass are showy early in the spring before the leaves appear. The leaves come early, but in late summer they begin to turn brilliant yellow and red and drop before most other leaves.

4	to	6	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00 Doz.
6	to	8	feet 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.
10	to	12	feet 3.00	Each	30.00 Doz.
12	to	14	feet 4.50	Each	45.00 Doz.

SILKTREE or MIMOSA (A. jubilrissin)—A small tree of great grace and beauty; low spreading top; foliage finely pinnate and a wealth of pink flowers in summer.

3	to	4	feet\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00	Doz.
			feet			Doz.
6	to	8	feet 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.



TUNG-OIL TREE (Aleurites)

TUNG-OIL TREE (Aleurites fordi)—A medium-sized tree; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet. Large pinkish-white flowers in abundance in April, followed by handsome green leaves.

2	to	3	feet\$.75		\$7.50 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.00		10.00 Doz.
4	to	6	feet		15.00 Doz.
6	to	7	feet 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
			feet 2.50		25.00 Doz.

CATALPA

WESTERN CATALPA (C. speciosa)—Very hardy and rapid grower. White flowers in late spring. Very desirable shade tree and fine for lawn plant-

II	12.						_
3	to	4	feet\$.60	Each	\$6.00	Doz.
					Each	0.00	Doz.
4	to	9	feet	.90	Eacn	9.00	DUZ.

HACKBERRY (Celtis)

SUGARBERRY (Celtis Mississippiensis)—A mediumsized, open oblong-headed tree similar to the elm but

AMERICAN REDBUD (Cercis canadensis)—A small native tree with heart-shaped foliage. Has a conspicuous, bright purplish-red, pea-shaped flower which appears in numerous clusters along the small branches before the leaves in the early spring. Can be used in heavy mass planting of shrubs, with Dogwood or against evergreens for a pleasant contrast.

4	to	5	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	
5	to	6	feet 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.
6	to	7	feet	Each	15.00	Doz.
7	to	8	feet 1.75	Each	17.50	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

WHITE DOGWOOD (C. florida)—A native tree well known to every one. Its white blossoms are conspicuous, coming in early spring. The foliage is attractive all summer; in the fall, colors beautifully with brilliant scarlet berries that hang on most of the winter. Can be used as a specimen or in groups.

24	to	36	inches	.\$.60	Each	\$ 6.00	Doz.
3	to	4	feet	75	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	to	5	feet	. 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
5	to	6	feet	. 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
6	to	8	feet	. 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.

PINK DOGWOOD (C. florida rubra)—Similar to the white except that its flowers are a beautiful pink. The two varieties planted together make a charming combination.

24	to	36	inches\$3.00	Each	\$30.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 4.00	Each	40.00 Doz.
4	to	5	$feet \dots $	Each	55.00 Doz.

CHESTNUTS (Castanea)

AEMRICAN SWEET CHESTNUT (Aesculus americana) - A native tree too well known to need description. Noted for its fruit and shade.

			feet\$.75		7.50	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
4	to	5	feet	Each	15.00	Doz.

JAPANESE CHESTNUT (Castanea japonica)very ornamental tree which also makes a good shade tree; bears very large nuts which are borne in burrs containing two or three nuts each. Bears very early.

3	to	4	feet	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
			feet 2.00		20.00	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.

ASH (Fraxinus)

WHITE ASH (Fraxtinus Americana)—A large ovalheaded tree, the autumn colors are unusual tones of light purple.

4	to	6	feet\$.75		
6	to	8	feet 1.00	Each 10.00	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.50	Each 15.00	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 2.00	Each 20.00	Doz.

HONEYLOCUST (Gleditsia)

COMMON HONEYLOCUST (Gleditsia triacanthos)-A large open round-headed, fine foliaged tree; it is a rapid grower and does well in poor soil. It is especially useful where a shade tree is wanted that will admit some sunlight through its top.

4	to	5	feet\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50 Doz.
5	to	6	feet	Each	8.50 Doz.
6	to	8	feet 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.25	Each	12.50 Doz.

WALNUTS (Juglans)

PERSIAN WALNUTS (Juglans regina)—Often called English Walnut; has large round open head with a few large branches. Comes into leaf rather late in the spring and drops its foliage early in the fall. Requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony

2	to	3	feet\$1.00	Each \$1	0.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet	Each 1	2.50 Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.50	Each 1	5.00 Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.75	Each 1	7.50 Doz.
6	to	8	feet 2.25	Each 2	2.50 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.75	Each 2	7.50 Doz.

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans nigra)—A large tree with a round or irregular head. It is planted for its beauty, its nuts and valuable timber.

$\frac{4}{5}$	to to	$\frac{5}{6}$	feet \$1.00 feet 1.25 feet 1.50	Each Each	\$10.00 12.50 15.00	Doz. Doz.
6	to	8	feet 1.75	Each	17.50	Doz.
- 8	to	10	feet	Each	22.50	Doz.

SWEETGUM (Liquidambar)

SWEETGUM (Liquidambar styraciflua)—Known to lumbermen as red gum. It is a tall, erect-growing tree of elegant appearance, especially in the autumn, when its beautiful star-shaped leaves change to a bright red and remain on the tree a long time.

~.	6	-	ca ama	1011104111	 0	0200 0	10118
5	to	-6	feet		 \$1.00	Each	\$10.00 Doz.
							12.50 Doz.
							15.00 Doz.
							20.00 Doz.
19	to	14	foot		-2.50	Each	25.00 Doz

TULIPTREE (L. tulipifera)—One of the finest of native trees, reaching a height of 60 to 100 feet. It has a narrow pyramidal head which in older age becomes more spreading. The leaves are simple; dark green in summer, turning to a clear yellow in the fall. The greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers appear in April. Useful for street and lawn planting, also valuable for timber.

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6	to	8	feet	\$1.00	Each	\$10.00 Doz.
8	to	10	feet	1.25	Each	12.50 Doz.
10	to	12	feet	1.75	Each	17.50 Doz.
12	to	14	feet			25.00 Doz.
14	to	18	feet	3 50	Each	35 00 Doz.

CRAB (Malus)

WILD SWEET CRAB (Malus coronaria) -- A round rather open-headed tree. Bears a profusion of pink-







Southern Magnolia

MAGNOLIA

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (M. grandiflora)—Called the evergreen magnolia, one of the handsomest trees in the South. It grows to be a large ovalheaded tree and bears beautiful large white blossoms in late spring or early summer. Thrives best in not too dry a soil and where the temperature seldom falls to zero.

2	to	3	feet\$1.25	Each	\$12.50	Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
5	to	6	feet3.00	Each	30,00	Doz.

SOURWOOD (Oxydendrum)

SOURWOOD (Oxydendrum arboreum)—Sometimes called Sorrel Tree; a native shrub or small tree which is very desirable for its flaming scarlet autumn colors that are retained until they drop. Long spikes of creamy white flowers are borne in summer. Height varies from 6 to 12 feet, depending upon soil.

3	to	4	feet\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50	Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.
6	to	8	feet	Each	17.50	Doz.

POPLAR (Populus)

LOMBARDY POPLAR (P. nigraitalica)—A true Italian poplar; particularly suited for planting in poor soil where most tree would fail. It is a tall columnar tree adapted for formal effects or on narrow lanes.

6	to	8	feet	.75	Each	\$ 7.50	Doz.
8	to	10	feet	1.25	Each	12.50	Doz.
10	to	12	feet	2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
12	to	14	feet	2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.

PLANETREE (Platanus)

AMERICAN PLANETREE (P. occidentalis)—Known also as the sycamore and buttonwood tree, is a large, open, spreading, quick-growing tree. It frequently attains a height of 140 to 170 feet. The bark is a characteristic feature, scaling off in huge patches and exposing the white new bark. It will stand more pruning and shaping than most trees, which, with its high head, open habit of growth, and light green foliage, giving an impression of airiness with the shade. Valuable as a street tree on account of its ability to withstand the effects of dust and smoke.

6	to	8	feet\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.
12	to	14	feet 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.

LOCUST (Robinia)

common Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)—One of the most desirable trees, as it withstands drought splendidly. Its roots and shade seem not to injure crops on adjoining land, as sometimes happens with other trees. Makes a moderate-sized oval head that bears sweet-scented white flowers in late spring or early summer.

5	to	6	feet\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
6	to	8	feet	Each	7.50 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.95	Each	12.50 Doz

LINDEN (Tilia)

AMERICAN LINDEN (Tilia americana)—Also known as Basswood, is a large round-headed tree much admired for the dark upper surface and the lighter under surface of the leaves and its sweet-scented blossoms in early summer. Thrives in most any soil and situation.

an	a s	itua	ation.		
5	to	6	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00 Doz.
6	to	8	feet 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
10	to	12	feet	Each	25.00 Doz.



Lombardy Poplar





TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE (Melia a. umbraculi-formis)—Has a dense, spreading, umbrella-like head which is very formal and symmetrical. Very useful for formal effects.

3	to	4	feet\$1.25	Each	\$12.50 Doz.
4	to	5	feet 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
5	to	6	feet 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
6	to	8	feet 2.50	Each	25.00 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 3.50	Each	35.00 Doz.
10	to	12	feet 5.00	Each	50.00 Doz.

THE OAKS (Quercus)

Of the trees available for roadside planting, the oaks are the most desirable. Although some of the hand-somest species, such as the white oak and the live oak, are slow growers, others, like the red oak, are rapid growing. In the drier parts of the country, oaks are of slower growth than in the more humid sections and never attain the size of the same species under more favorable conditions, but they are worthy of planting because ultimately they make fine trees. They are hardy, most of them are long lived, and for the most part there are comparatively few diseases and insects that seriously attack them.

LIVE OAK (Q. virginiana)—Probably the noblest and most majestic of the oaks of the Southern States. Being an evergreen of slow growth, it is sufficiently open headed to make a good roadside tree, generally 40 to 50 feet in height and sometimes reaching a spread of 100 feet.

5	to	6	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
6	to	8	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.

CHESTNUT OAK (Quercus montana)—A large handsome spreading tree, the foliage of which re-sembles the chestnut and in the autumn changes to red, green and yellow.

5	to	6	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00 Doz.
			feet		15.00 Doz.
			feet		20.00 Doz.
			feet 2.50		25.00 Doz.
12	1.0	14	feet	Each	35 00 Doz

SCARLET OAK (Q. coccinea)—A large open roundheaded tree with leaves more deeply divided than those of the red oak. The leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in autumn, being even more gorgeous than the red oak. Very useful for lawn planting.

6	to	8	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.
12	to	14	feet 3.00	Each	30.00	Doz.

WATER OAK (Q. nigra)—Frequently confused with the willow oak and the laurel oak. Widely planted in the South along streets and in parks as a shade tree. Has roundish head and slender willow-like leaves of a dull bluish green color. When fully grown reaches a height of about 80 feet.

6	to	8	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 2.50	Each	25.00	Doz.
12	to	14	feet 4.00	Each	40.00	Doz.

WHITE OAK (Q. alba)—One of the finest, if not the finest of American trees, with broadly spreading branches that make a round top of more than 80 feet; medium-sized dark green leaves having a lighter undersurface and almost white flaky bark. It is one of the slow-growing trees, but is worthy of extended planting. Thrives on both uplands and bottom lands where it is not too wet; reaches a height of 80 feet.

6	to	8	feet\$.75	Each	\$ 7.50	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
12	to	14	feet	Each	25.00	Doz.

WILLOW (Salix)

WEEPING WILLOW (S. babylonica) -Too well known to need a lengthy description. One of the best varieties we know of; will give a finish to the lawn which cannot be obtained with any other tree. Quick to take hold when transplanted and thrives with unusual vigor whether planted on moist or dry ground.

4	to	5	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00 Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.25	Each	12.50 Doz.
6	to	8	feet	Each	15.00 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.
10	to	12	feet 3.00	Each	30.00 Doz.



Water Oak



Weeping Willow

GOLDEN WILLOW (Salix ritellina)—Same in habit of growth as the Weeping Willow, although not quite so vigorous in growth. Limbs are golden yellow; foliage green with yellow cast.

4	to	5	feet\$1.25	Each	\$12.50	Doz.
5	to	6	feet 1.50	Each	15.00	Doz.
6	to	8	feet	Each	17.50	Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.25	Each	22.50	Doz.
10	to	12	feet 3.50	Each	35.00	Doz.

AMERICAN ELM (U. americana)—Sometimes called the white elm and water elm, is one of the handsomest American trees. It is tall and spreading and when planted as near together as is customary on country roads, the effect of the mature trees is that of an arch formed by the growing together of their spreading tops. Is of rapid growth and long lived.

6	to	8	feet\$1.00	Each	\$10.00	Doz.
			feet 1.50		15.00	
10	to	12	feet 2.00	Each	20.00	Doz.

CLIMBING VINES

No group of plants is quite so adaptable and capable of a wide range of use as the vines and creepers because of their permanence, ease of culture, and freedom from insects and diseases. Vines are grown on masonry walls for the beauty of their foliage, and also to soften and add color and shadows to an otherwise blank expanse. They are grown on garden walks as a background for flowering plants, where the delicate tracery of the leaves against the wall, together with interesting flowers on some and fruit on others, contributes a gardenesque quality which is delightful. One of the foremost uses of vines is to provide shade under arbors, pergolas and porches. For this purpose, lateral growing vines with decorative qualities are recommended. The wisteria and grapes are excellent. Vines like the honeysuckle may be grown on wire fences or supports to form an impenetrable barrier where the space is too limited for a screen of trees or a hedge.

In placing a trellis or other support against wooden structures it is usually better to secure them with a hinge at the bottom to 4x4 inch posts set firmly in the ground and fasten at their tops with hooks. Then the whole mass of trellis and vine can be unhooked and folded outward onto the ground when it is necessary to paint or remove the vine for any purpose. In planting vines see that they receive sufficient moisture until they become well established. Most vines thrive in places that would be too damp and shady for shrubs and they also make excellent ground covers to hide barren spots and washouts.

JAPANESE CREEPER (Ampelopsis tricuspidata)—Also known as Boston Ivy; one of the finest hardy climbers we have for covering walls; clings firmly to the smoothest surface. The broad foliage overlaps giving the appearance of shingles. Foliage is glossy green in summer changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in the autumn.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—
The native ivy. Green foliage turning to deep red in autumn. The best vine for growing over rocks, etc. CROSS VINE (Bignonia capreolata)—A handsome, strong growing evergreen vine with tubular orange flowers about 2 inches long. Very hardy.

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia radicans)—A picturesque climber for pergolas, porches, etc. Produces trumpet-shaped orange-red blossoms for a long time during the summer. Very attractive to the humming birds.

1	year	plants	.35	Each	\$ 3.50 Doz.
2	year	plants	.50	Each	5.00 Doz.



CHINESE TRUMPET CREEPER (Bignonia grandiflora)—

A vigorous woody vine that clings tightly with small roots along its stems. Produces clusters of large, deep orange, trumpet shaped flowers all summer. Will climb to great heights on trees and makes one of the best vines for all purposes.

CLEMATIS

A handsome twining shrub, quite hardy. They delight in a strong, rich soil and for climbing up stumps of old trees, training to trellises, covering arbors or planting to droop over rock work, no plants are more suitable or will make a more gorgeous display.

JACKMAN CLEMATIS (C. jackmani)—Completely covered during the summer with huge violet purple flowers. Very popular.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (C. paniculata)—A rapid grower with light green shining foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white and cover the plant with a mass of bloom in midsummer and fall.

2 year plants......\$.50 Each \$ 5.00 Doz.



CLIMBING VINES (Continued)

EUONYMUS

WINTERCREEPER (Euonymus radicans)—One of the finest evergreen vines with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits. It is a moderately rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Excellent for covering brick walls, tree trunks, rocky banks as well as vases, baskets and borders of beds.

12	to	15	inches\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
15	to	18	inches	.60	Each	6.00	Doz.
18	to	24	inches	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.

JESSAMINE (Gelsemium)

CAROLINA JESSAMINE (G. sempervirens)—A small climbing shrub, with shiny evergreen foliage. Produces clusters of bright yellow, extremely fragrant flowers which are borne in great profusion in the spring.

1	year	plants\$.35	Each	\$ 3.50	Doz.
2	year	plants	.50	Each	5.00	Doz.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera japonica halliana)—A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in great profusion in late spring and again in the autumn.

2	year	plants\$.35	Each	\$ 3.50	Doz.
3	year	plants	.50	Each	5.00	Doz.



Ivv-Covered Chimney

IVY (Hedera) ENGLISH IVY (H. helix)

Very attractive effects are possible with this well-known vine. For planting under shrubs and as a ground cover where grass cannot be grown it is invaluable. The valuable. large glossy green leaves remain summer and winter.

1-year plants, \$.25 each; \$2.50 per doz.

2-year plants, \$.40 each; \$4.00 per doz.

3-year plants, \$.60 each; \$6.00 per doz.

WISTERIA

A small hardy, deciduous plant, unquestionably the most ornamental, hardy, flowering climber we have. Their lovely panieles of dark purple, light purple and pure white flowers, single and double, are produced in the most wonderful profusion under almost any circumstances. They are altogether without a rival. Useful on pergolas, porches and trellises.

CHINESE WISTERIA (W. sinensis)—The well-known, rapid growing climber; single, pea-shaped purple flowers borne early in the spring.

1	year	plants\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
2	year	plants	Each	7.50 Doz.
3	year	plants 1.00	Each	10.00 Doz.
4	year	plants 1.25	Each	12.50 Doz.

WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA (W. sinensis alba)—Same as the above, but with white flowers.

		,			
1	year	plants\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
2	vear	plants	.75	Each	7.50 Doz.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

COMMON YUCCA (Yucca filamentosa)—Also known as bear grass and Adam's Needle. Has long pointed sword-shaped leaves, with large, white bell-shaped flowers borne in large heads. Will grow any place but prefers a dry waste place.

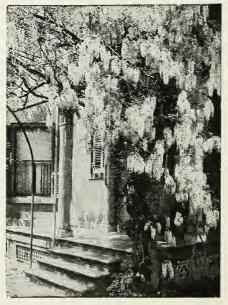
2	year	plants\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00	Doz.
3	year	plants	.75	Each	7.50	Doz.
4	year	plants	1.00	Each	10.00	Doz.

COMMON PAMPASGRASS (Cortaderia argentea)— The best variety of all ornamental grasses. The light green foliage is very attractive and in the summer it bears large plumy spikes of flowers, silvery in color.

4	inch	elumps\$.50	Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
5-6	inch	clumps	.75	Each	7.50 Doz.
8	inch	clumps 1	00	Each	10.00 Doz

GIANT REED (Arundo donax)—An excellent variety of ornamental grass with long green leaves and spikes or flowers borne above the foliage.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Grass seed can be bought for almost any price you want to pay. We do not handle "off-grades," but only the heaviest and plumpest seeds. We will gladly quote prices on any quantity you wish to sow in grass, or if you will advise the size of the plot, we can tell the quantity you should have.



Chinese Wisteria





A Well-Planned Garden of Hardy Perennial Plants

Hardy Perennial Plants

IN THE AWAKENING of nature after an enforced rest due to either cold winters or dry summers, hardy perennials bring the first green and brightness to the landscape. The response of these plants is even more prompt than that of the most responsive of the trees and shrubs. They throw out leaves and showy flowers as soon as the more modest flowers of the earliest woody plants appear and weeks in advance of plants grown from seed. This is due to the ability of the hardy perennials to store up material the previous season upon which they can draw for a quick start upon the return of favorable conditions.

Hardy Perennial Plants will add color to homeground plantings comparable with that produced by annual flowers. By a proper selection of kinds a succession of bloom is possible from early spring to late fall. A wise choice will provide flowers at times when the shrubs are out of bloom.

In home-ground planting they may be used either as specimens or clumps in pockets or bays of the shrubbery, but may also be used in long, narrow beds of their own or slightly mixed with shrubs and spoken of as borders.

These borders may be straight and formal, as would be the case in a narrow strip between a path and a boundary, or they may be irregular in outline, as often seen in front of irregular masses of shrubbery.

A planting usually consists of irregular groups and masses, although occasionally plantings may be formally arranged. They should not be used for a flower bed in the middle of a lawn.

In addition to being used as part of the decorative planting about the home, they may also be used in general garden development and in special places such as rock gardens, wall gardens, fern gardens, bog gardens and the like. Some kinds can also be used for cut flowers.

Selection must be made of those adapted to the type of garden or other planting in mind, as well as the season when flowers are most desired.

They respond to good culture, and most of them should be divided and reset every three or four years.



Perennials

NO LAWN, GARDEN OR YARD is complete without a liberal planting of Perennials, Lilies and Bulbs.

This high class of ornamental plants furnishes a wealth of flowers from Spring till "long after frost" has subdued all other kinds of flowers.

Perennials may be planted right in or among any group of flowering or other ornamental shrubs and adds zest, tone and grandeur to even the highest class of any kind of shrubbery.

You will make no mistake in planting them among or between groups, along the

walks, in vacant spots; or in rows, or beds in the garden. Plant plenty of Perennials if you desire the pleasure of having plenty of flowers when you want them most.

NOTE:—Unless otherwise agreed, "Perennials" are shipped only when in right condition, or at the proper time for planting.

Price of Perennials, strong clumps, when not otherwise stated: 25c each, 6 for \$1.00, or \$1.75 per dozen.

When large quantities of plants are wanted, or smaller plants can be used, a liberal reduction from these prices can be made. Write us your wants.

NAME	COLOR	BLOOMING SEASON
ACHILLES, Yarrow	Double White	All Summer
ANCHUSA, Dropmore, Bugloss	Blue	May-June
ANTIRRHINUM, Snapdragon	Scarlet	All Summer
ANTIRRHINUM, Snapdragon	Mixed Colors	All Summer
ANTIRRHINUM, Snapdragon	Orange	All Summer
AQUILEGIA, Columbine	Blue	Spring-Summer
AQUILEGIA, Columbine	White	Spring-Summer
AQUILEGIA, Columbine	Yellow	Spring-Summer
ARMERIA, Statice	Pink	June-August
BLUE GENTIANA	Blue	July-September
CAMPANULA, Bell Flower	Blue	Spring-Early Summer
CAMPANULA, Bell Flower	Assorted Colors	Spring-Early Summer
CANNA, Canna	Assorted Colors	All Summer
CENTAUREA, Centaurea	Blue	All Summer
CHELONE, Turtlehead	Red	June-August
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Chrysanthemum	Varieties	Late Fall
COREOPSIS, Coreopsis	Yellow	All Summer
DAISY (Eng.), Bellis Perennis	Assorted Colors	Summer
DAISY (Shasta), Shasta Daisy	White	Summer
DAISY, Pyrithrum (Fly-Tox), Fly-Tox Daisy	Pink	Summer
DIGITALIS, Foxglove	Purple	May-June





PERENNIALS—(Continued)

NAME	COLOR	BLOOMING SEASON
DELPHINIUM, Larkspur	Pink, Assorted	All Summer
DIANTHUS, Chinese; Pink Carnation	Pink	May
DIANTHUS, Newport; Pink Carnation	Pink	May
GEUM, Arens	Double Red	All Summer
GEUM, Avens	Assorted	All Summer
GYPSOPHILA, Gypsophila	White	All Summer
GAILLARDIA, Gaillardia	Red	All Summer
GAILLARDIA, Purple and Orange	Assorted	All Summer
HOLLYHOCK, Althea Rosa, Newport	Pink	All Summer
HOLLYHOCK	Assorted	All Summer
HARDY PHLOX, Phlox	Assorted	Spring-Early Summer
MALLOW MARVEL, Malva	Red, Pink, White	July-August
POLYANTHUS, Primrose	Assorted	Spring-Summer
PHYSOSTEGIA, Baby Breath, False Dragonhead	White	All Summer
PLATYCODON, Balloon Flower	Blue	All Summer
RUDBECKIA, Cone Flower	Yellow	All Summer
RUDBECKIA, Cone Flower	Purple	All Summer
RUDBECKIA, Texas, Black-Eyed Susan, Cone Flower	Yellow	Late Fall
ROSEMARY	Blue	Early Fall
SWEET ROCKET, Hesperis	Mixed	Spring-Early Summer
SWEET WILLIAM, Dianthus Barbatue	N. P. Pink	Spring-Early Summer
SCABIOSA, Scabiosa	Blue	Spring-Early Summer
SANTELLINUM	Yellow	June-August
SCABIOSA	White	Spring-Early Summer
STOKESIA CYANASTER, Stokesia	Blue	July-October
STATICE, Latifolia, Statice	Blue	All Summer
THRIFT, Statice	Pink	Early Summer
TUBEROSA ASCLEPIAS, Tuberose	Orange	June-September
VERBENA GRANDIFLORA, Verbena	Pink	All Summer
VERBENA	Lavender	Spring-Summer
VERONICA, Veronica	Blue	Spring-Early Summer
VALERIANA, Valeriana	Mixed	Spring-Early Summer



ROSES

The Rose is the most loved and admired of all blooming plants in every section of the country. You will find Roses being cultivated in almost every part of the world with the greatest of admiration. It is said to be the finest of all flowers in form, color and fragrance and may be rightly designated the "Queen" of the flower world.



EXPLANATION:

The letter following each rose denotes the class or origin to which it belongs: (c.l.) Climbing, (t.) Tea, (h.t.) Hybrid Tea, (p.) Perfume, (h.p.) Hybrid Perpetual, (n.) Noisette, (w.) Wichuriana, (h.w.) Hybrid Wichuriana, (pol.) Polyantha.

Budded, and on own roots, field grown. Note: All roses are cut back for convenience in packing and shipping.

Price—1	yr.,	each\$.40	Per	dozen\$	3.50
		each			dozen	
3	yr.,	each	1.00	Per	dozen	7.50

r dozen....\$3.50 r dozen.... 5.00

Red and Pink Roses

Red Radiance, H.F.

Paul Scarlet (C.L.) H.W.

Magnacharta, H.P.

Gen. McArthur, H.T.

American Pillar, H.W.

Tausendshon Pink, H.W. J. J. L. Mock, H.T. Radiance, H.T. Excelsior (C.L.) H.W.

Pink Cochet, T.

Etoile de France, H.T.

Pink Baby Rambler, Pol.

Paul Nevron, H.P.

Killarney Brilliant, H.T.

Baby Rambler, Pol.

J. B. Clark, H.P.

Yellow Roses and Shades

Lady Hillington, T.

Cloth of Gold, Climbing Noisette.

Etoile de Lyon, H.T.

Sunburst, H.T.

Mr. Aaron Ward, H.T.

White Roses

Frau Karl Druske, H.P.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, H.T.

Robt. Pierre, Cl. K.A.V., H.T.

Silver Moon, Cl. H.W.

W. Mamon Cochet, T.

W. Killarney, H.T.







BULBS AND TUBERS

We are adding every year new and tested kinds of bulbs and tuberous plants and can offer now a valuable list of these beautiful plants.

DAHLIAS

Tubers																. 6	\$1.00	each
Plants		 		 													.75	each

We have found the following varieties to be the best adapted to the South. With their finest and largest blooms coming at the end of summer and through the fall when flowers are scarce, they are without a doubt a center of attraction.

DECORATIVE DAHLIA (Jersey's Beauty)—Among the newer Dahlias this variety may be considered of more than passing merit because of its exquisite color and fine form. The color is a vivid, glowing pink. Large flowers of great depth, always full to the center.

DICKERSON—Beautiful yellow color. Very attractive under artificial light.

KALIF—This is a giant-flowering Cactus variety; a truly majestic flower frequently measuring 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Flowers very freely on good stiff stems. The color is pure scarlet.

WASHINGTON CITY—A hybrid cactus Dahlia, pure white in color and very showy.

GLADIOLUS

Best tested kinds 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

We believe that the Gladioli is the most satisfactory flower to grow in the South. They

make a beautiful sight in the garden and as a cut flower are unsurpassed.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—Brilliant scarlet.

CANARY BIRD—Best yellow.

ENCHANTRESS—Beautiful pink.

LILY WHITE—Wonderful white, margined with pink.

HYACINTHS

Large Bulbs, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

These are the finest selected Hyacinths that are known. They produce huge spikes of brilliant, fragrant, exquisite blooms.

KING OF THE BLUES—Possibly the largest Hyacinth in existence. Beautiful, well finished flower truss of a brilliant shade of indigo-blue; excellent for late forcing and bedding.

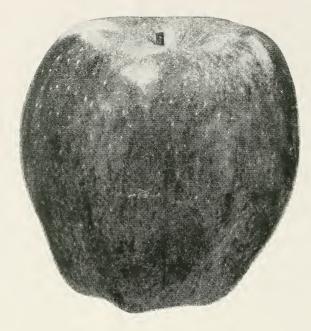
LA GRANDE—Wonderful bright red flowers; unsurpassed in their perfectly formed trusses.

GIGANTEA—The many bluish-pink small bells form one of the biggest heads and it is one of the finest of all for forcing or pot culture.

LA VICTOIRE—There is no brighter red bedder. Bells are very close together, forming a long, heavy, splendidly finished spike.

Fruits for the Home

Ornamental Plants are our specialties; yet we carry a line of the most popular fruits for the Home Garden covering the entire season. When large quantities of any kind of fruit trees are wanted we will be glad to name the best prices on large orders.



PEARS

3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. \$.60 \$.75 \$1.00 Garber Keiffer Pineapple

The three varieties of Pears offered here are perhaps the best blight resisters of any Pears known and you may plant them with full confidence that no other kinds will give better results.

PEACHES

	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft
Each	.\$.25	\$.35	\$.50
Dozen	. 2.50	3.50	4.50
Early		Belle-Ga.	
Mayflower		Elberta	
Sneed		Late	
Carmen		White Eng	lish
Midseason		Stinson Oc	t.
Hilev		Darby Oct	

PLUM

4-5	ft	50c	each
	Abundance	Golden Free	
	Red June	(1931)	



BELLE OF GEORGIA

PPLES are the most important of all fruits grown in this country, except in the lower South, both in money value and in the place which it fills in the diet and should be the main fruit in every orchard. The list of apples we are offering includes all of the most desirable varieties for

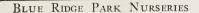
planting in this section. They have been thoroughly tested and found profitable.

APPLES

	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	6-7 ft.
Each	\$.50	\$.60	\$.75
Dozen	5.00	6.00	7.50

Early Fall Pippin
Red June Kinnard
Horse Winter
Autumn Yates

Delicious



GRAPE VINES

THE most beautiful of all fruit and most highly room and yield such heavy crops that every home should have a vine or two planted along the fence, trained over an arbor or just confined to a stake. Good culture, pruning and spraying should be applied if the best quality of fruit is desired. The soil must be well drained and of free exposure to sun and air. Pruning should be done while the vines are entirely dormant vines are entirely dormant.

Black Grapes

CONCORD—The leading market variety. Large in bunch and grape; skin thick, covered with bloom; flesh juicy and sweet; succeeds most anywhere.

Red or Amber Grapes

DELAWARE-The American dessert grape. Small compact bunches, berries medium; sweet, sugary, vinous, with mushy aroma. Very prolific and more free from disease than any other. The most popular grape grown; excellent for white wine.

White Grapes

NIAGARA—The standard white grape. Bunch and berries large; skin thin but tough; flesh tender and sweet; vigorous and productive. Mid-season.

Muscadine Grapes

The Muscadine or Scuppernong varieties are distinctly Southern. The fruit is not borne in bunches, but in clusters. Vine is not hardy in the North.

SCUPPERNONG—Very large, bronze colored; flesh very sweet. Ripen in September.

Prices

$\frac{2}{2}$	year	 .60	Each	6.00	Doz.
3	year	 .80	Each	8.00	Doz.



Celeste Figs

PECANS



Beautiful, long lived shade trees as well as producers of the finest all nuts. grow best on rich bottom soils, on sandy soil where there is a clay subsoil, but not in deep sand, pipe clay or undrained land. Set 40 to 60 feet apart.

Cultivate and fertilize the first few years and keep properly nruned

SCHLEY-Medium to large; oblong, slightly flattened, shell thin; kernel full, plump; nutty and rich in flavor. Good grower and one of the best.

STUART-Large to very large; oblong, shell of medium thickness, good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, best quality, rich and sweet; good grower and heavy bearer.

2	to	3	feet\$.90	Each	\$ 9.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet 1.15	Each	11.15 Doz.
4	to	ă	feet 1.35	Each	13.50 Doz.
5	to	-6	feet	Each	15.00 Doz.
-6	to	7	feet 1.73	Each	17.50 Doz.
7	to	8	feet 2.00	Each	20.00 Doz.

English Walnuts

A very attractive ornamental tree, producing quantities of good size three shell nuts with full rich kernels.

			feet\$1.00		\$10.00 Doz.
3	to	4	feet	Each	12.50 Doz.
4	to	õ	feet 1.50	Each	15.00 Doz.
ő	to	- 6	feet	Each	17.50 Doz.
-6	to	- 8	feet 2.25	Each	22.50 Doz.
8	to	10	feet 2.75	Each	27.50 Doz.

Japan Walnuts

A Ja	ipanese variety of medium size,	neart-snaped
shell t	thinner than the black walnut.	
18 to 2	4 inches\$.50 Each	\$ 5.00 Doz.
	4 feet	7.50 Dbz.
4 to	5 feet 1.25 Each	12.50 Doz.

Reference List of Shrubs for General Planting

Low-growing Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting

Berberis thunbergi Hydrangea paniculata gran-diflora Hypericum moserianum

Spirea froebeli Spiraea anthony waterer Spiraea thunbergi Symphoricarpus vulgari

Medium and Tall-Growing Varieties for Massing in Corners and Backgrounds

Buddleia Lonicera Callicarpa Deutzia Philadelphus Spiraea Syringa (Lilae) Viburnum Exochorda Forsythia Hibiscus Weigela

Varieties Especially Valuable for Fruit and Flower

Callicarpa Calycanthus Chionanthus Cydonia japonica Euonymus bungeanus Lonicera Symphoricarpus

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BE CERTAIN you have read "Terms of Sale" before you mail this order.

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